

Catalogue no. 98M0001X

# 2016 Census Public Use Microdata File (PUMF)

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## Individuals File

Documentation and User guide



Statistics  
Canada

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## Introduction

The *2016 Census public use microdata file (PUMF) on individuals* contains 930,421 records, representing 2.7% of the Canadian population. These records were drawn from a sample of one quarter of the Canadian population (sample data from questionnaire 2A-L). The 2016 PUMF contains 123 variables. Of these, 92 variables, or 75%, come from the individual universe and 31 variables, or 25%, are drawn from the family, household and dwelling universes. In addition, the file contains a unique record identifier (ID), an individual weighting factor and 16 replicate weights for the purpose of estimating sampling variability. The file does not include people living in institutions; Canadian citizens living temporarily in other countries; full-time members of the Canadian Forces stationed outside Canada; persons living in institutional collective dwellings such as hospitals, nursing homes and penitentiaries; and persons living in non-institutional collective dwellings such as work camps, hotels and motels, and student residences.

This user guide is divided into four chapters: Chapter 1 contains the record layout, an indispensable tool for using the file. Chapter 2 describes the variables contained in the file. Chapters 3 and 4 respectively deal with the sampling method and factors affecting data quality and reliability.

Similar to what was done in 2011, Statistics Canada has decided to produce individual and hierarchical PUMF files for the 2016 Census. The hierarchical file will contain combined data from the individual, family, household and dwelling universes and will be made available in mid-2019.

## Census reference products and materials

### 1. Response rates

#### [2016 Census of Population collection response rates](#)

The methodology used for the 2016 Census differs from the one used for the voluntary 2011 National Household Survey, which may affect the comparability of the 2016 results to 2011. The collection response rate for the 2016 Census long form was 97.8%, the best ever recorded. This response rate enables the provision of high-quality information for virtually all communities in Canada.

### 2. Census Dictionary

#### <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>

The Census Dictionary is a reference document which contains detailed definitions of concepts, universes, variables, and geographic terms used in the Census. By referring to the Census Dictionary, both beginner and intermediate data users will gain a better understanding of the data.

### 3. Reference guides

The reference guides provide information that enables users to effectively use, apply and interpret data from the 2016 Census of Population. Each guide contains definitions and explanations of concepts, classifications, data quality and comparability to other sources. Additional information is included for specific variables to help general users better understand the concepts and questions used in the Census.

Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/009/98-500-x2016009-eng.cfm>

Education Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/013/98-500-x2016013-eng.cfm>

Ethnic Origin Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/008/98-500-x2016008-eng.cfm>

Families Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/002/98-500-x2016002-eng.cfm>

Housing Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/005/98-500-x2016005-eng.cfm>

Income Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/004/98-500-x2016004-eng.cfm>

Journey to Work Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/011/98-500-x2016011-eng.cfm>

Labour Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/012/98-500-x2016012-eng.cfm>

Languages Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/003/98-500-x2016003-eng.cfm>

Mobility and Migration Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/010/98-500-x2016010-eng.cfm>

Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/007/98-500-x2016007-eng.cfm>

Structural Type of Dwelling and Collectives Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/001/98-500-x2016001-eng.cfm>

Visible Minority and Population Group Reference Guide

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/006/98-500-x2016006-eng.cfm>

### 4. Other reference products and materials

Guide to the Census of Population, 2016

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/98-304/index-eng.cfm>

2016 Census of Population questionnaires and reporting guides

<http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvInstrumentList&Id=152274>

Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dq-qd/iir-rii-eng.cfm>

For a complete list of reference products and materials regarding the 2016 Census, please see the following: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/index-eng.cfm>

## **PUMF considerations**

### **1. Data confidentiality**

It is important for Statistics Canada to protect the confidential information that it collects. Owing to the very nature of a microdata file, various actions are taken to fulfil this commitment.

#### **a. Reduced level of detail**

The smallest geographic unit in the 2016 PUMF is the census metropolitan area (CMA). Data at the scale of geographic areas smaller than CMAs are not provided for this product. Also, the user will find that this product contains only information on the largest census metropolitan areas and the provinces. The Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are grouped under the term 'Northern Canada.'

Furthermore, the data have been aggregated in such a way as to preserve confidentiality while, at the same time, providing as much detail as possible in order to maintain the analytical value of the file. For example, the data on ethnic origin do not indicate "Inuit", but the more general category "North American Aboriginal origins". This category also includes other aboriginal groups, such as "Métis".

#### **b. Data not available**

For some records, the codes for certain variables were changed to indicate '**Not available**,' so as to ensure non-disclosure of individual respondent identity and characteristics. Users should be aware of the existence of this category when producing statistical tables as this may result in counts that are smaller than published counts.

#### **c. Lower and upper income limits**

The PUMF contains lower and upper income limits. Thus, the data on total income and sources of income are adjusted proportionally. Lower and upper limits are also applied to certain dwelling variables such as 'value of dwelling.'

#### **d. Rounding**

For all quantitative variables, the data are rounded to base 100, 1,000 or 10,000.

### **2. Content changes**

The content in the 2016 PUMF is mostly the same as that of the 2011 PUMF. However, some variables have been adjusted, revised or added to reflect changes made to the content of the 2016 Census of Population.

Changes include:

- The removal of:
  - The religion variable, as religion was not asked in 2016.
  - Low-income measure, market income (LOLIMMI).
- The replacement of Owner's major payment (OMP) and Gross rent (GROSRT) by Shelter Cost (SHELCO)
- The addition of:
  - Structural type of dwelling (DTYPE)
  - Housing core need indicator (HCORENEED\_IND)
  - Immigration: Admission category - Summary (IMMCAT5)
  - Education: Major field of study STEM & BHASE (non-STEM) groupings (CIP2011\_STEM\_SUM)
- Additional categories have been added to the following variables
  - Other country of Citizenship (CITOTH)
  - Place of birth (POB)
  - Home language (HLANO)
  - Mother tongue (MTNNO)

Variables included in the 2016 PUMF with supporting information can be found in the next chapter.

## Chapter 1 Record Layout

### Demography

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
20	2	280-281	Num	AGEGRP	Age
90	1	445	Num	MARSTH	Marital status (de facto)
129	1	530	Num	SEX	Sex

### Mobility

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
91	1	446	Num	MOB1	Mobility 1: Mobility Status – Place of residence 1 year ago (2015)
92	1	447	Num	MOB5	Mobility 5: Mobility Status – Place of residence 5 years ago (2011)
116	2	499-500	Num	PR1	Mobility 1: Province or territory of residence 1 year ago (2015)
117	2	501-502	Num	PR5	Mobility 5: Province or territory of residence 5 years ago (2011)

### Aboriginal Population

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
19	1	279	Num	ABOID	Aboriginal: Aboriginal identity – Detailed
24	1	286	Num	BFNMEMB	Aboriginal: Membership in a First Nation or Indian band
124	1	510	Num	REGIND	Aboriginal: Registered or Treaty Indian status

### Ethnic origin and visible minority

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
40	1	337	Num	DETH123	Ethnic origin: Single or multiple response indicator
42	2	339-340	Num	DPGRSUM	Population group: Summary
51	2	367-368	Num	ETHDER	Ethnic origin: Derived single and selected multiple ethnic origins
137	2	563-564	Num	VISMIN	Visible minority: Detailed

### Language

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
52	1	369	Num	FOL	Language: First official language spoken
64	1	401	Num	HLAEN	Language: Home language (part A) – English component
65	1	402	Num	HLAFR	Language: Home language (part A) – French component
66	2	403-404	Num	HLANO	Language: Home language (part A) – First write-in component
67	1	405	Num	HLBEN	Language: Home language (part B) – English component
68	1	406	Num	HLBFR	Language: Home language (part B) – French component
69	1	407	Num	HLBNO	Language: Home language (part B) – First write-in component
74	1	427	Num	KOL	Language: Knowledge of official languages
84	1	439	Num	LWAEN	Language: Language of work (part A) – English component
85	1	440	Num	LWAFR	Language: Language of work (part A) – French component
86	1	441	Num	LWANO	Language: Language used at work (part A) – First write-in component
87	1	442	Num	LWBEN	Language: Language of work (part B) – English component
88	1	443	Num	LWBFR	Language: Language of work (part B) – French component
89	1	444	Num	LWBNO	Language: Language used at work (part B) – First write-in component
95	1	457	Num	MTNEN	Language: Mother tongue – English component
96	1	458	Num	MTNFR	Language: Mother tongue – French component
97	2	459-460	Num	MTNNO	Language: Mother Tongue – First write-in component
101	2	467-468	Num	NOL	Language: Knowledge of non-official languages – First write-in component

### Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
21	2	282-283	Num	AGEIMM	Immigration: Age at Immigration
34	1	321	Num	CITIZEN	Citizenship: Citizenship status and type – Summary
35	2	322-323	Num	CITOTH	Citizenship: Other country of citizenship
54	1	371	Num	GENSTAT	Generation status: Detailed

70	2	408-409	Num	IMMCAT5	Immigration: Admission category – Summary
71	1	410	Num	IMMSTAT	Immigration: Immigrant status
111	2	492-493	Num	POB	Place of birth of person: Detailed
112	1	494	Num	POBF	Place of birth of father: Detailed
113	1	495	Num	POBM	Place of birth of mother: Detailed
141	4	576-579	Num	YRIMM	Immigration: Year of immigration (see long description)

### Education

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
22	1	284	Num	ATTSCH	Education: School attendance – Detailed
32	2	317-318	Num	CIP2011	Education: Major field of study, primary groupings (based on CIP Canada 2016)
33	2	319-320	Num	CIP2011_STEM_SUM	Education: Major field of study STEM & BHASE (non-STEM) groupings, Summary, based on CIP Canada 2016
58	2	391-392	Num	HDGREE	Education: Highest certificate, diploma or degree
78	1	432	Num	LOC_ST_RES	Education: Location of study compared with province or territory of residence – Summary
79	2	433-434	Num	LOCSTUD	Education: Location of study
131	2	535-536	Num	SSGRAD	Education: Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate

### Labour Market Activities

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
38	1	328	Num	COW	Labour: Class of worker (derived)
53	1	370	Num	FPTWK	Labour: Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2015
75	2	428-429	Num	LFACT	Labour: Labour force status
83	1	438	Num	LSTWRK	Labour: When last worked for pay or in self-employment
98	2	461-462	Num	NAICS	Labour: Industry sectors (based on the NAICS 2012)
99	2	463-464	Num	NOC16	Labour: Occupation major groups (based on the NOC 2016)
100	2	465-466	Num	NOC5	Labour: Occupation broad categories (based on the NOC 2016)
139	1	573	Num	WKSWRK	Labour: Weeks worked in 2015
140	2	574-575	Num	WRKACT	Labour: Work Activity in 2015

### Journey to Work

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
41	1	338	Num	DIST	POW: Distance from home to work capped maximum of 201 kilometres
93	1	448	Num	MODE	JTW: Main mode of commuting
114	1	496	Num	POWST	POW: Place of work status
120	1	505	Num	PWDUR	JTW: Commuting duration
121	1	506	Num	PWLEAVE	JTW: Time leaving for work
122	1	507	Num	PWOCC	JTW: Commuting vehicle occupancy
123	2	508-509	Num	PWPR	POW: Place of work province

### Income

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
25	8	287-294	Num	CAPGN	Income: Net capital gains or losses
26	2	295-296	Num	CFINC	Income: Total income of census family for all persons
27	2	297-298	Num	CFINC_AT	Income: After-tax income of census family for all persons
30	8	301-308	Num	CHDBN	Income: Child benefits
31	8	309-316	Num	CHLDC	Income: Child care expenses paid
39	8	329-336	Num	CQPPB	Income: Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) benefits
44	2	342-343	Num	EFDECILE	Income: National economic family after-tax income decile for all persons
45	2	344-345	Num	EFDIMBM	Income: Disposable income for MBM of economic family for all persons
46	2	346-347	Num	EFINC	Income: Total income of economic family for all persons



47	2	348-349	Num	EFINC_AT	Income: After-tax income of economic family for all persons
49	8	351-358	Num	EICBN	Income: Employment Insurance (EI) benefits
50	8	359-366	Num	EMPIN	Income: Employment income
55	8	372-379	Num	GOVTI	Income: Other income from government sources
56	8	380-387	Num	GTRFS	Income: Government transfers
59	2	393-394	Num	HHINC	Income: Total income of household
60	2	395-396	Num	HHINC_AT	Income: After-tax income of household
61	2	397-398	Num	HHMRKINC	Income: Market income of household
72	8	411-418	Num	INCTAX	Income: Income taxes
73	8	419-426	Num	INVST	Income: Investment income
76	1	430	Num	LICO	Income: Low-income status based on LICO-BT
77	1	431	Num	LICO_AT	Income: Low-income status based on LICO-AT
80	1	435	Num	LOLIMA	Income: Low-income status based on LIM-AT
81	1	436	Num	LOLIMB	Income: Low-income status based on LIM-BT
82	1	437	Num	LOMBM	Income: Low-income status based on MBM
94	8	449-456	Num	MRKINC	Income: Market income
103	8	470-477	Num	OASGI	Income: Old Age Security pension (OAS) and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)
104	8	478-485	Num	OTINC	Income: Market income not included elsewhere
126	8	512-519	Num	RETIR	Income: Private retirement income
128	8	522-529	Num	SEMPI	Income: Net self-employment income
134	8	539-546	Num	TOTINC	Income: Total income
135	8	547-554	Num	TOTINC_AT	Income: After-tax income
138	8	565-572	Num	WAGES	Income: Wages, salaries and commissions

#### Families and family composition

Field	Size	Position	Type	MNEMONIC	Title
28	1	299	Num	CFSIZE	Census family size, stored at the person level
29	1	300	Num	CFSTAT	Household living arrangements of person, simple version
48	1	350	Num	EFSIZE	Economic family size, stored at the person level
105	1	486	Num	PKID0_1	Number of children in census family aged 0 or 1
106	1	487	Num	PKID15_24	Number of children in census family aged 15 to 24
107	1	488	Num	PKID2_5	Number of children in census family aged 2 to 5
108	1	489	Num	PKID25	Number of children in census family aged 25 and over
109	1	490	Num	PKID6_14	Number of children in census family aged 6 to 14
110	1	491	Num	PKIDS	Indicator of whether any children are present in census family

#### Households

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
62	1	399	Num	HHSIZE	Household size
63	1	400	Num	HHTYPE	Household type
119	1	504	Num	PRIHM	Primary household maintainer

#### Dwelling: Housing and shelter cost

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
23	1	285	Num	BEDRM	Bedrooms
37	1	327	Num	CONDO	Condominium status
43	1	341	Num	DTYPE	Structural type of dwelling
57	3	388-390	Num	HSCORENEED_IND	Housing core need indicator
102	1	469	Num	NOS	Housing suitability
118	1	503	Num	PRESMORTG	Mortgage, presence of
125	1	511	Num	REPAIR	Dwelling condition
127	2	520-521	Num	ROOMS	Rooms
130	4	531-534	Num	SHELCO	Shelter cost
132	1	537	Num	SUBSIDY	Subsidized housing
133	1	538	Num	TENUR	Tenure
136	8	555-562	Num	VALUE	Value (owner estimated)

**Geography**

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
36	3	324-326	Num	CMA	Census metropolitan area or census agglomeration of current residence (2016)
115	2	497-498	Num	PR	Province or territory of current residence (2016)

**Identifier**

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
1	6	1-6	Num	PPSORT	Unique record identifier

**Weighting**

Field	Size	Position	Type	Mnemonic	Title
2	16	7-22	Num	WEIGHT	Individuals weighting factor
3	16	23-38	Num	WT1	Replicate PUMF weight
4	16	39-54	Num	WT2	Replicate PUMF weight
5	16	55-70	Num	WT3	Replicate PUMF weight
6	16	71-86	Num	WT4	Replicate PUMF weight
7	16	87-102	Num	WT5	Replicate PUMF weight
8	16	103-118	Num	WT6	Replicate PUMF weight
9	16	119-134	Num	WT7	Replicate PUMF weight
10	16	135-150	Num	WT8	Replicate PUMF weight
11	16	151-166	Num	WT9	Replicate PUMF weight
12	16	167-182	Num	WT10	Replicate PUMF weight
13	16	183-198	Num	WT11	Replicate PUMF weight
14	16	199-214	Num	WT12	Replicate PUMF weight
15	16	215-230	Num	WT13	Replicate PUMF weight
16	16	231-246	Num	WT14	Replicate PUMF weight
17	16	247-262	Num	WT15	Replicate PUMF weight
18	16	263-278	Num	WT16	Replicate PUMF weight

## Chapter 2 Variable descriptions

### Demography

#### AGEGRP – Age

Both qualitative and quantitative

Field: 20

Size: 2

Position: 280-281

Description: Age in completed years.

Reported for: Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	0 to 4 years	51,025	1,889,785	
2	5 to 6 years	21,349	790,694	
3	7 to 9 years	32,783	1,214,172	
4	10 to 11 years	20,674	765,698	
5	12 to 14 years	30,833	1,141,954	
6	15 to 17 years	31,576	1,169,474	
7	18 to 19 years	21,830	808,516	
8	20 to 24 years	59,601	2,207,434	
9	25 to 29 years	60,644	2,246,041	
10	30 to 34 years	62,180	2,302,927	
11	35 to 39 years	60,799	2,251,793	
12	40 to 44 years	59,706	2,211,324	
13	45 to 49 years	62,484	2,314,223	
14	50 to 54 years	71,589	2,651,466	
15	55 to 59 years	69,829	2,586,284	
16	60 to 64 years	59,991	2,221,920	
17	65 to 69 years	51,500	1,907,451	
18	70 to 74 years	36,379	1,347,402	
19	75 to 79 years	25,653	950,134	
20	80 to 84 years	17,329	641,830	
21	85 years and over	13,528	501,048	
88	Not available	9,139	338,491	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**MARSTH – Marital status (de facto)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 90**Size:** 1**Position:** 445**Description:** Marital status (de facto).**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Never legally married (and not living common law)	375,558	13,909,512	
2	Legally married (and not separated)	356,994	13,221,911	
3	Living common law	94,795	3,511,043	
4	Separated (and not living common law)	18,567	687,668	
5	Divorced (and not living common law)	47,488	1,758,832	
6	Widowed (and not living common law)	37,019	1,371,098	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**SEX – Sex**

Qualitative

**Field:** 129**Size:** 1**Position:** 530**Description:** Sex.**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Female	472,129	17,486,295	
2	Male	458,292	16,973,769	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

## Mobility

### MOB1 – Mobility 1: Mobility Status – Place of residence 1 year ago (2015)

Qualitative

Field: 91

Size: 1

Position: 446

**Description:** Mobility 1: Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 10, 2016, in relation to the place of residence on the same date one year earlier. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian Reserve. Migrants include internal migrants who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian Reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

**Reported for:** Population aged 1 year and over residing in Canada, in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Non-movers	800,487	29,647,741	Same dwelling
2	Non-migrants	70,414	2,607,871	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
3	Different CSD, same census division	9,671	358,191	
4	Different CD, same province	19,829	734,421	
5	Interprovincial migrants	5,779	214,035	Different province
6	External migrants	8,986	332,810	Outside Canada
8	Not available	5,371	198,928	
9	Not applicable	9,884	366,067	Persons aged less than 1 year
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**MOB5 – Mobility 5: Mobility Status – Place of residence 5 years ago (2011)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 92**Size:** 1**Position:** 447

**Description:** Mobility 5: Refers to the status of a person with regard to the place of residence on the reference day, May 10, 2016, in relation to the place of residence on the same date five years earlier. Persons who have not moved are referred to as non-movers and persons who have moved from one residence to another are referred to as movers. Movers include non-migrants and migrants. Non-migrants are persons who did move but remained in the same city, town, township, village or Indian Reserve. Migrants include internal migrants who moved to a different city, town, township, village or Indian Reserve within Canada. External migrants include persons who lived outside Canada at the earlier reference date.

**Reported for:** Population aged 5 years and over residing in Canada, in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Non-movers	544,290	20,159,059	Same dwelling
2	Non-migrants	181,969	6,739,505	Different dwelling, same census subdivision (CSD)
3	Different CSD, same census division	29,467	1,091,394	
4	Different CD, same province	63,881	2,366,004	
5	Interprovincial migrants	22,217	822,803	Different province
6	External migrants	37,506	1,389,069	Outside Canada
9	Not applicable	51,091	1,892,230	Persons aged less than 5 year
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PR1 – Mobility 1: Province or territory of residence 1 year ago (2015)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 116**Size:** 2**Position:** 499-500

**Description:** Mobility 1: Refers to the person's usual province or territory of residence on May 10, 2015 one year prior to the reference day, May 10, 2016. This concept applies to the Mobility status (1 year ago) subuniverse only.

**Reported for:** Population aged 1 year and over residing in Canada, in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
10	Newfoundland and Labrador	13,562	502,324	
11	Prince Edward Island	3,626	134,596	
12	Nova Scotia	23,915	885,641	
13	New Brunswick	19,253	713,399	
24	Quebec	210,890	7,811,689	
35	Ontario	348,330	12,901,195	
46	Manitoba	32,453	1,201,177	
47	Saskatchewan	27,974	1,036,463	
48	Alberta	104,536	3,869,930	
59	British Columbia	118,766	4,399,353	
70	Northern Canada	2,875	106,492	Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
88	Not available	5,371	198,928	
99	Not applicable	18,870	698,877	External migrants and persons aged less than 1 year
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PR5 – Mobility 5: Province or territory of residence 5 years ago (2011)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 117**Size:** 2**Position:** 501-502

**Description:** Mobility 5: Refers to the person's usual province or territory of residence on May 10, 2011, five years prior to the reference day, May 10, 2016. This concept applies to the Mobility status (5 years ago) subuniverse only.

**Reported for:** Population aged 5 years and over residing in Canada, in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
10	Newfoundland and Labrador	12,943	479,394	
11	Prince Edward Island	3,473	128,902	
12	Nova Scotia	23,014	852,278	
13	New Brunswick	18,662	691,487	
24	Quebec	197,637	7,320,767	
35	Ontario	324,957	12,035,504	
46	Manitoba	30,017	1,111,036	
47	Saskatchewan	25,751	954,076	
48	Alberta	92,806	3,435,749	
59	British Columbia	109,809	4,067,527	
70	Northern Canada	2,755	102,045	Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
99	Not applicable	88,597	3,281,299	External migrants and persons aged less than 5 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	



## Aboriginal population

### ABOID – Aboriginal: Aboriginal identity – Detailed

Qualitative

Field: 19

Size: 1

Position: 279

**Description:** "Aboriginal identity" refers to whether the person identified with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. This includes those who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the *Constitution Act*, 1982, Section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

Aboriginal identity is derived from data collected in three questions: Aboriginal group (Question 18); Registered or Treaty Indian status (Question 20); and membership in a First Nation or Indian band (Question 21).

Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the Census of Population. Any historical comparison of Aboriginal data must include adjustments for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements and for other changes in the definition and geography of reserves. There are two different adjustments that may be necessary. The first adjustment (Adjusted base) is used for comparison of the same areas across different collection periods. Only the Indian reserves and Indian settlements that participated in all comparison years are included when comparing data. The second adjustment (Residence on or off reserve) is used when comparing the on or off reserve populations over time.

For more information on Aboriginal variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016 and the Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	First Nations (North American Indian)	26,220	971,055	
2	Métis	15,973	591,530	
3	Inuk (Inuit)	1,787	66,189	
4	Multiple Aboriginal responses	595	22,036	
5	Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	596	22,074	
6	Non-Aboriginal identity	885,250	32,787,179	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**BFNMEMB – Aboriginal: Membership in a First Nation or Indian band**

Qualitative

**Field:** 24**Size:** 1**Position:** 286**Description:** This variable provides estimates of whether or not the respondent is a member of a First Nation or Indian band.

'Membership in a First Nation or Indian band' refers to whether or not a person is a member of a First Nation or Indian band. An Indian band is defined as a body of Indians for whose collective use and benefit lands have been set apart or money is held by the Crown, or who have been declared to be a band for the purpose of the *Indian Act*. Many Indian bands have elected to call themselves a First Nation and have changed their band name to reflect this. With the 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act* of Canada (Bill C-31), many Indian bands exercised the right to establish their own membership code, whereby it was not always necessary for a band member to be a Registered Indian according to the *Indian Act*.

Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the Census of Population. Any historical comparison of Aboriginal data must include adjustments for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements and for other changes in the definition and geography of reserves. There are two different adjustments that may be necessary. The first adjustment (Adjusted base) is used for comparison of the same areas across different collection periods. Only the Indian reserves and Indian settlements that participated in all comparison years are included when comparing data. The second adjustment (Residence on or off reserve) is used when comparing the on or off reserve populations over time.

For more information on Aboriginal variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016 and the Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	Not a member of a First Nation or Indian band	909,303	33,677,971	
1	Member of a First Nation or Indian band	21,118	782,093	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**REGIND – Aboriginal: Registered or Treaty Indian status**

Qualitative

**Field:** 124**Size:** 1**Position:** 510

**Description:** 'Registered or Treaty Indian status' refers to whether or not a person is a Registered or Treaty Indian. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.

Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain Indian reserves and Indian settlements in the Census of Population. Any historical comparison of Aboriginal data must include adjustments for incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements and for other changes in the definition and geography of reserves. There are two different adjustments that may be necessary. The first adjustment (Adjusted base) is used for comparison of the same areas across different collection periods. Only the Indian reserves and Indian settlements that participated in all comparison years are included when comparing data. The second adjustment (Residence on or off reserve) is used when comparing the on or off reserve populations over time.

For more information on Aboriginal variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016 and the Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	908,519	33,648,938	
1	Registered or Treaty Indian	21,902	811,126	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

## Ethnic origin and visible minority

### DETH123 – Ethnic origin: Single or multiple response indicator

Qualitative

Field: 40

Size: 1

Position: 337

**Description:** This variable indicates whether the person has only one ethnic origin, or has more than one ethnic origin. Respondents were asked to specify as many origins as applicable and up to six ethnic origins were retained.

'Ethnic origin' refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors. An 'ancestor' is usually more distant than a grandparent.

Please note that this variable has been derived differently than in 2011. Specifically, detailed First Nations origins (e.g. Cree, Ojibway, etc.) now count as separate origins for the derivation of this variable. In 2011, all First Nations origins were collapsed into the category 'First Nations (North American Indian)' which was considered to be a single response for the derivation of this variable. Users who require a single/multiple response indicator variable that has been derived in the same way as in 2011 (i.e. with specific First Nations origins collapsed before calculating the indicator) should use the variable Deth123\_Hist. The variable Deth123\_Hist is not available in the PUMF.

For more information on ethnic origin variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Ethnic Origin Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Single ethnic origin responses	547,856	20,291,247	
2	Multiple ethnic origin responses	382,565	14,168,817	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**DPGRSUM – Population group: Summary**

Qualitative

**Field:** 42**Size:** 2**Position:** 339-340

**Description:** 'Population group' refers to the population group or groups to which the person belongs, for example, White, South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean or Japanese. These population groups are the groups used on questionnaires which collect data on the visible minority population for Employment Equity purposes. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour'.

This variable provides a distribution of single and selected multiple responses to the population group question (Question 19). For estimates of the visible minority population, use the variable VisMin (Visible minority: Detailed).

The population group variable is derived from information collected in Question 19 (population group) and Question 18 (Aboriginal group). Respondents who reported being Aboriginal in Question 18 are included in the category 'Aboriginal peoples.' These respondents were not required to answer the population group question (Question 19). All other respondents are classified based on their mark-in and write-in response(s) to the population group question (Question 19).

For more information on population group variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Visible Minority and Population Group Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	White	665,958	24,665,418	
2	South Asian	48,739	1,805,102	
3	Chinese	39,273	1,454,572	
4	Black	26,860	994,794	
5	Filipino	19,742	731,098	
6	Latin American	11,203	414,919	
7	Arab	13,662	506,005	
8	Southeast Asian	7,071	261,883	
9	West Asian	6,305	233,521	
10	Korean	4,248	157,333	
11	Japanese	1,293	47,890	
12	Visible minority, n.i.e.	2,966	109,850	
13	Multiple visible minorities, n.i.e.	4,188	155,107	
14	White and visible minority(ies)	13,792	510,813	
15	Aboriginal peoples	43,922	1,626,623	
88	Not available	21,199	785,135	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**ETHDER – Ethnic origin: Derived single and selected multiple ethnic origins**

Qualitative

**Field:** 51**Size:** 2**Position:** 367-368

**Description:** This variable provides a distribution of the total population by single responses and selected multiple responses to the ethnic origin question (Question 17).

'Ethnic origin' refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the person's ancestors. An ancestor is usually more distant than a grandparent.

Due to the increasingly high proportion of persons who report multiple origins in the Census, this variable should only be used for very specific purposes, as those who report multiple ethnic origins are placed in a broad multiple-response category.

For more information on ethnic origin variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Ethnic Origin Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	North American Aboriginal origins	19,006	703,880	Includes single responses of First Nations (North American Indian), Inuit and Métis
2	Canadian	172,938	6,405,554	Includes single responses of Canadian
3	Other North American origins	4,378	162,166	Includes single responses of Other North American origins (excluding Canadian) - (see appendix C)
4	English	28,831	1,067,811	Includes single responses of English
5	Irish	11,357	420,642	Includes single responses of Irish
6	Scottish	12,018	445,117	Includes single responses of Scottish
7	Other British Isles origins	3,509	129,961	Includes single responses of Channel Islander, Cornish, Manx, Welsh and British Isles n.i.e.
8	French origins	26,322	974,978	Includes single responses of Alsatian, Breton, Corsican and French
9	Dutch	7,605	281,650	Includes single responses of Dutch
10	German	14,773	547,097	Includes single responses of German
11	Other Western European origins	1,501	55,592	Includes single responses of Western European origins (excludes French origins, Dutch and German) - (see Appendix C)
12	Other Northern European origins	2,661	98,550	Includes single responses of Northern European origins (excludes British Isles origins) - (see Appendix C)
13	Hungarian	1,755	64,999	Includes single responses of Hungarian
14	Polish	6,445	238,693	Includes single responses of Polish
15	Russian	2,548	94,366	Includes single responses of Russian
16	Ukrainian	6,639	245,849	Includes single responses of Ukrainian

17	Other Eastern European origins	4,968	184,001	Includes single responses of Eastern European origins (excludes Hungarian, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian) - (see Appendix C)
18	Greek	3,314	122,745	Includes single responses of Greek
19	Italian	17,898	662,904	Includes single responses of Italian
20	Portuguese	6,487	240,260	Includes single responses of Portuguese
21	Spanish	1,396	51,704	Includes single responses of Spanish
22	Other Southern European origins	4,992	184,886	Includes single responses of Southern European origins (excludes Greek, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish) - (see Appendix C)
23	Other European origins	1,468	54,370	Includes single responses of Other European origins - (see Appendix C)
24	Jamaican	3,883	143,814	Includes single responses of Jamaican
25	Other Caribbean origins	5,914	219,051	Includes single responses of Caribbean origins (excludes Jamaican) - (see Appendix C)
26	Latin, Central and South American origins	8,297	307,290	Includes single responses of Latin, Central and South American origins - (see Appendix C)
27	African origins	17,433	645,654	Includes single responses of African origins - (see Appendix C)
28	West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins	17,965	665,371	Includes single responses of West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins - (see Appendix C)
29	East Indian	28,866	1,069,079	Includes single responses of East Indian
30	Other South Asian origins	12,827	475,066	Includes single responses of South Asian origins (excludes East Indian) - (see Appendix C)
31	Chinese	37,609	1,392,940	Includes single responses of Chinese
32	Filipino	17,552	649,994	Includes single responses of Filipino
33	Other East and Southeast Asian origins	12,563	465,293	Includes single responses of East and Southeast Asian origins (excludes Chinese and Filipino) - (see Appendix C)
34	Oceania origins	196	7,260	Includes single responses of Oceania origins - (see Appendix C)
35	British Isles origins only	44,589	1,651,440	Includes multiples responses of British Isles origins - (see Appendix C)
36	British Isles origins and French origins	17,748	657,359	Includes one or more responses of British Isle origins AND one or more responses of French origins - (see appendix C)
37	British Isles origins and Canadian	30,875	1,143,542	Includes one or more responses of British Isle origins AND Canadian - (see appendix C)
38	British Isles origins and other	88,915	3,292,966	Includes one or more responses of British Isle origins AND one or more responses of other ethnic origins (excludes French origins and Canadian) - (see appendix C)

39	British Isles origins, Canadian and other	23,084	854,933	Includes one or more responses of British Isle origins AND Canadian AND one or more responses of other ethnic origins (excludes French origins) - (see appendix C)
40	French origins only	54	2,000	Includes multiples responses of French origins - (see appendix C)
41	French origins and Canadian	21,438	794,078	Includes one or more responses of French origins AND Canadian - (see appendix C)
42	French origins and other	16,526	612,061	Includes one or more responses of French origins AND one or more responses of other ethnic origins (excludes British Isles origins and Canadian) - (see appendix C)
43	French origins, Canadian and other	6,899	255,520	Includes one or more responses of French origins, Canadian AND one or more responses of other ethnic origins (excludes British Isles origins) - (see appendix C)
44	Canadian and other	28,112	1,041,162	Includes responses of Canadian AND one or more responses of other ethnic origins (excludes British Isles origins and French origins) - (see appendix C)
45	British Isles origins, French origins and Canadian	8,477	313,979	Includes one or more responses of British Isles origins AND one or more responses of French origins AND Canadian - (see appendix C)
46	British Isles origins, French origins and other	19,325	715,717	Includes one or more responses of British Isles origins AND one or more responses of French origins AND one or more responses of other ethnic origins (excludes Canadian) - (see appendix C)
47	British Isles origins, French origins, Canadian and other	6,587	243,961	Includes one or more responses of British Isles origins, AND one or more responses of French origins AND Canadian AND one or more responses of other ethnic origins - (see appendix C)
48	Other multiple origins	60,487	2,240,136	Includes multiples responses of all other ethnic origin responses (excludes British Isles origins, French origins and Canadian) - (see appendix C)
88	Not available	31,391	1,162,622	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	



**VISMIN – Visible minority: Detailed**

Qualitative

**Field:** 137**Size:** 2**Position:** 563-564

**Description:** 'Visible minority' refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour". The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

The visible minority variable is derived from information collected in Question 19: Population group and Question 18: Aboriginal group. Respondents who reported being Aboriginal in Question 18 were not required to answer the population group question (Question 19). All other respondents are classified based on their mark-in and write-in response(s) to the population group question (Question 19).

For more information on visible minority variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Visible Minority and Population Group Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	South Asian	50,199	1,859,174	
2	Chinese	41,165	1,524,645	
3	Black	30,697	1,136,903	
4	Filipino	20,817	770,910	
5	Latin American	11,248	416,586	
6	Arab	13,731	508,560	
7	Southeast Asian	7,639	282,920	
8	West Asian	6,356	235,409	
9	Korean	4,533	167,888	
10	Japanese	2,088	77,334	
11	Visible minority, n.i.e.	3,039	112,554	
12	Multiple visible minorities	5,429	201,069	
13	Not a visible minority	715,984	26,518,122	Includes respondents who reported 'Yes' to Question 18 (Aboriginal group) as well as respondents who were not considered to be members of a visible minority group
88	Not available	17,496	647,990	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

## Language

### FOL – Language: First official language spoken

Qualitative

Field: 52

Size: 1

Position: 369

**Description:** 'First official language spoken' is specified within the framework of the Official Languages Act. It refers to the first official language (i.e. English or French) spoken by the person.

'First official language spoken' is derived from data collected in three questions: Knowledge of official languages (Question 7); Mother tongue (Question 9); and Language spoken most often at home (Question 8 (a)).

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, 2016 Census.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	English only	696,980	25,813,186	
2	French only	205,330	7,605,699	
3	Both English and French	10,998	407,364	
4	Neither English nor French	17,113	633,815	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**HLAEN – Language: Home language (part A) – English component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 64**Size:** 1**Position:** 401

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported English as their language spoken most often at home. This is a component variable which represents one of three possible responses to the home language (part A) question (Question 8a). For an estimate of the total responses for all languages, use the variable HLnDr (Language: Home language (part A) - Derived) or HLNAResps (Language: Home language (part A) - Detailed total responses).

'Language spoken most often at home' refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as 'spoken most often at home' if the languages are spoken equally often.

For a person who lives alone, the language spoken most often at home is the language in which he or she feels most comfortable. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this is the language spoken most often to the child at home. Where two languages are spoken to the child, the language spoken most often at home is the language spoken most often. If both languages are used equally often, then both languages are included here.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report English as the language spoken most often at home	294,706	10,915,825	
1	True - Respondent reported English as the language spoken most often at home	633,961	23,479,277	
8	Not available	1,754	64,962	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**HLAFR – Language: Home language (part A) – French component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 65**Size:** 1**Position:** 402

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported French as their language spoken most often at home. This is a component variable which represents one of three possible responses to the home language (part A) question (Question 8a). For an estimate of the total responses for all languages, use the variable HLnDr (Language: Home language (part A) - Derived) or HLNAResps (Language: Home language (part A) - Detailed total responses).

'Language spoken most often at home' refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as 'spoken most often at home' if the languages are spoken equally often.

For a person who lives alone, the language spoken most often at home is the language in which he or she feels most comfortable. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this is the language spoken most often to the child at home. Where two languages are spoken to the child, the language spoken most often at home is the language spoken most often. If both languages are used equally often, then both languages are included here.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report French as the language spoken most often at home	734,204	27,191,891	
1	True - Respondent reported French as the language spoken most often at home	194,463	7,203,211	
8	Not available	1,754	64,962	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**HLANO – Language: Home language (part A) – First write-in component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 66**Size:** 2**Position:** 403-404

**Description:** This variable refers to the first write-in response (non-official language) reported by the respondent to the language spoken most often at home question (Question 8a), regardless of whether they also reported having 'English', 'French', or both 'English and French' as their home language in part A of question 8. In this variable, persons who did not report a non-official language, but reported only 'English', 'French', or both 'English and French' as their home language in part A of question 8, are included in the category 'No non-official language'.

'Language spoken most often at home' refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as 'spoken most often at home' if the languages are spoken equally often.

For a person who lives alone, the language spoken most often at home is the language in which he or she feels most comfortable. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this is the language spoken most often to the child at home. Where two languages are spoken to the child, the language spoken most often at home is the language spoken most often. If both languages are used equally often, then both languages are included here.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	No non-official language	774,033	28,668,041	
2	Aboriginal languages	3,554	131,626	Includes responses from Aboriginal languages - (see Appendix B)
3	Italian	4,354	161,264	
4	Spanish	9,752	361,182	
5	Portuguese	3,407	126,185	
6	German	3,230	119,610	
7	Russian	3,490	129,257	
8	Polish	2,612	96,737	
9	Slavic languages	4,081	151,144	Includes responses from Slavic languages (excludes Russian and Polish) - (see Appendix B)
10	Other European languages	5,259	194,780	Includes responses from Germanic languages (excludes German), Celtic languages, Baltic languages, Uralic languages, as well as Romanian, Greek and Romance languages, n.i.e. - (see Appendix B)
11	Arabic	9,565	354,264	
12	Other Afro-Asiatic and African languages	4,678	173,245	Includes responses from Afro-Asiatic languages (excludes Arabic) and Niger-Congo languages - (see Appendix B)
13	Punjabi (Panjabi)	12,558	465,099	
14	Urdu	5,573	206,399	
15	Persian (Farsi)	4,681	173,372	

16	Other Indo-Iranian languages	8,946	331,319	Includes responses from Indo-Iranian languages (excludes Panjabi [Punjabi], Urdu and Persian (Farsi)) - (see Appendix B)
17	Cantonese	12,506	463,188	
18	Mandarin	14,207	526,196	
19	Chinese languages	1,529	56,630	Includes responses from Chinese languages (excludes Cantonese and Mandarin) - (see Appendix B)
20	Austro-Asiatic languages	3,619	134,034	Includes responses from Austro-Asiatic languages - (see Appendix B)
21	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	10,701	396,278	
22	Other East and Southeast Asian languages	5,803	214,922	Includes Tai-Kadai languages, Austronesian languages (excludes Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)), Japanese, Korean and Tibeto-Burman languages - (see Appendix B)
23	Tamil	3,545	131,297	
24	All other languages	4,982	184,522	Includes responses from Dravidian languages (excludes Tamil), Turkic languages, Armenian, Albanian, Georgian, Mongolian, Creoles, Hmong-Mien languages, non-verbal languages and other languages - (see Appendix B)
88	Not available	13,756	509,474	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**HLBEN – Language: Home language (part B) – English component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 67**Size:** 1**Position:** 405

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported English as their other language(s) spoken regularly at home. This is a component variable which represents one of three possible responses to the home language (part B) question (Question 8b). For an estimate of the total responses for all languages, use the variable HLnBDr (Language: Home language (part B) - Derived) or HLnBResps (Language: Home language (part B) - Detailed total responses).

'Other language(s) spoken regularly at home' refers to the languages, if any, that the person speaks at home on a regular basis at the time of data collection, other than the language or languages he or she speaks most often at home.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report English as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	869,600	32,207,422	
1	True - Respondent reported English as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	59,067	2,187,680	
8	Not available	1,754	64,962	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**HLBFR – Language: Home language (part B) – French component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 68**Size:** 1**Position:** 406

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported French as their other language(s) spoken regularly at home. This is a component variable which represents one of three possible responses to the home language (part B) question (Question 8b). For an estimate of the total responses for all languages, use the variable HLnBDr (Language: Home language (part B) - Derived) or HLnBResps (Language: Home language (part B) - Detailed total responses).

'Other language(s) spoken regularly at home' refers to the languages, if any, that the person speaks at home on a regular basis at the time of data collection, other than the language or languages he or she speaks most often at home.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report French as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	906,776	33,584,280	
1	True - Respondent reported French as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	21,891	810,822	
8	Not available	1,754	64,962	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	



**HLBNO – Language: Home language (part B) – First write-in component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 69**Size:** 1**Position:** 407

**Description:** This variable refers to the first write-in response (non-official language) reported by the respondent to the other language(s) spoken regularly at home question (Question 8b), regardless of whether they also reported having 'English', 'French', or both 'English and French' as their home language in part B of question 8. In this variable, persons who did not report a non-official language, but reported only 'English', 'French', or both 'English and French' as their home language in part B of question 8, are included in the category 'No non-official language'.

'Other language(s) spoken regularly at home' refers to the languages, if any, that the person speaks at home on a regular basis at the time of data collection, other than the language or languages he or she speaks most often at home.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	869,945	32,220,265	
1	True - Respondent reported a non-official language as the language spoken at home on a regular basis	60,476	2,239,799	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**KOL – Language: Knowledge of official languages**

Qualitative

**Field:** 74**Size:** 1**Position:** 427

**Description:** 'Knowledge of official languages' refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only, French only, in both or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	English only	636,227	23,563,017	
2	French only	109,474	4,055,102	
3	Both English and French	166,298	6,159,649	
4	Neither English nor French	16,668	617,334	
8	Not available	1,754	64,962	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LWAEN – Language: Language of work (part A) – English component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 84**Size:** 1**Position:** 439

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported English as their language used most often at work. This is a component variable which represents one of three possible responses to the language of work (part A) question (Question 45a). For an estimate of the total responses for all languages, use the variable LnWADr (Language: Language of work (part A) - Derived) or LnWAResps (Language: Language of work (part A) - Detailed total responses).

'Language used most often at work' refers to the language the person uses most often at work. A person can report more than one language as 'used most often at work' if the languages are used equally often.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2015

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report English as the language used most often at work	110,640	4,098,262	
1	True - Respondent reported English as the language used most often at work	427,189	15,821,279	
8	Not available	1,754	64,962	
9	Not applicable	390,838	14,475,562	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2015 and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LWAFR – Language: Language of work (part A) – French component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 85**Size:** 1**Position:** 440

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported French as their Language used most often at work. This is a component variable which represents one of three possible responses to the language of work (part A) question (Question 45a). For an estimate of the total responses for all languages, use the variable LnWADr (Language: Language of work (part A) - Derived) or LnWAResps (Language: Language of work (part A) - Detailed total responses).

'Language used most often at work' refers to the language the person uses most often at work. A person can report more than one language as 'used most often at work' if the languages are used equally often.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2015

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report French as the language used most often at work	422,901	15,662,424	
1	True - Respondent reported French as the language used most often at work	114,928	4,257,117	
8	Not available	1,754	64,962	
9	Not applicable	390,838	14,475,562	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2015 and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LWANO – Language: Language used at work (part A) – First write-in component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 86**Size:** 1**Position:** 441

**Description:** This variable refers to the first write-in response (non-official language) reported by the respondent to the language used most often at work question (Question 45a), regardless of whether they also reported having 'English', 'French', or both 'English and French' as their language used at work in part A of question 45. In this variable, persons who did not report a non-official language, but reported only 'English', 'French', or both 'English and French' as their language used at work in part A of question 45, are included in the category 'No non-official language'.

'Language used most often at work' refers to the language the person uses most often at work. A person can report more than one language as "used most often at work" if the languages are used equally often.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2015

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language used most often at work	526,698	19,507,275	
1	True - Respondent reported a non-official language as the language used most often at work	12,305	455,746	
9	Not applicable	391,418	14,497,043	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2015 and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LWBEN – Language: Language of work (part B) – English component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 87**Size:** 1**Position:** 442

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported English as their other language(s) used regularly at work. This is a component variable which represents one of three possible responses to the language of work (part B) question (Question 45b). For an estimate of the total responses for all languages, use the variable LnWBDr (Language: Language of work (part B) - Derived) or LnWBResps (Language: Language of work (part B) - Detailed total responses).

'Other language(s) used regularly at work' refers to the languages, if any, that the person uses in their job on a regular basis, other than the language or languages he or she uses most often at work.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2015

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report English as the language used on a regular basis at work	503,481	18,647,247	
1	True - Respondent reported English as the language used on a regular basis at work	34,348	1,272,294	
8	Not available	1,754	64,962	
9	Not applicable	390,838	14,475,562	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2015 and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LWBFR – Language: Language of work (part B) – French component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 88**Size:** 1**Position:** 443

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported French as their other language(s) used regularly at work. This is a component variable which represents one of three possible responses to the language of work (part B) question (Question 45b). For an estimate of the total responses for all languages, use the variable LnWBDr (Language: Language of work (part B) - Derived) or LnWBResps (Language: Language of work (part B) - Detailed total responses).

'Other language(s) used regularly at work' refers to the languages, if any, that the person uses in their job on a regular basis, other than the language or languages he or she uses most often at work.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2015

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report French as the language used on a regular basis at work	518,314	19,196,711	
1	True - Respondent reported French as the language used on a regular basis at work	19,515	722,830	
8	Not available	1,754	64,962	
9	Not applicable	390,838	14,475,562	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2015 and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LWBNO – Language: Language used at work (part B) – First write-in component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 89**Size:** 1**Position:** 444

**Description:** This variable refers to the first write-in response (non-official language) reported by the respondent to the language used regularly at work question (Question 45b), regardless of whether they also reported having 'English', 'French', or both 'English and French' as their language used at work in part B of question 45. In this variable, persons who did not report a non-official language, but reported only 'English', 'French', or both 'English and French' as their language used at work in part B of question 45, are included in the category 'No non-official language'.

'Other language(s) used regularly at work' refers to the languages, if any, that the person uses in their job on a regular basis, other than the language or languages he or she uses most often at work.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2015

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report a non-official language as the language used on a regular basis at work	524,522	19,426,700	
1	True - Respondent reported a non-official language as the language used on a regular basis at work	14,481	536,321	
9	Not applicable	391,418	14,497,043	Persons who did not work since January 1, 2015 and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**MTNEN – Language: Mother tongue – English component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 95**Size:** 1**Position:** 457

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported English as their mother tongue. This is a component variable which represents one of three possible responses to the mother tongue question (Question 9). For an estimate of the total responses for all languages, use the variable MTNDR (Language: Mother tongue - Derived) or MTNResps (Language: Mother tongue - Detailed total responses).

'Mother tongue' refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned two languages at the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has two mother tongues only if the two languages were used equally often and are still understood by the person. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has two mother tongues only if both languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns both languages at the same time.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report English as mother tongue	387,817	14,364,258	
1	True - Respondent reported English as mother tongue	540,850	20,030,844	
8	Not available	1,754	64,962	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	



**MTNFR – Language: Mother tongue – French component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 96**Size:** 1**Position:** 458

**Description:** This variable represents whether or not a respondent reported French as their mother tongue. This is a component variable which represents one of three possible responses to the mother tongue question (Question 9). For an estimate of the total responses for all languages, use the variable MTNDR (Language: Mother tongue - Derived) or MTNResps (Language: Mother tongue - Detailed total responses).

'Mother tongue' refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned two languages at the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has two mother tongues only if the two languages were used equally often and are still understood by the person. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has two mother tongues only if both languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns both languages at the same time.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	False - Respondent did not report French as mother tongue	730,870	27,068,451	
1	True - Respondent reported French as mother tongue	197,797	7,326,651	
8	Not available	1,754	64,962	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**MTNNO – Language: Mother Tongue – First write-in component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 97**Size:** 2**Position:** 459-460

**Description:** This variable refers to the first write-in response (non-official language) reported by the respondent to the mother tongue question (Question 9), regardless of whether they also reported having 'English', 'French', or both 'English and French' as a mother tongue. In this variable, persons who did not report a non-official language, but reported only 'English', 'French', or both 'English and French' as a mother tongue, are included in the category 'No non-official language'.

'Mother tongue' refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned two languages at the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has two mother tongues only if the two languages were used equally often and are still understood by the person. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has two mother tongues only if both languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns both languages at the same time.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	No non-official language	712,244	26,379,616	
2	Aboriginal languages	5,405	200,175	Includes responses from Aboriginal languages - (see Appendix B)
3	Arabic	12,960	480,007	
4	Mandarin	16,273	602,716	
5	Cantonese	15,840	586,669	
6	Chinese languages	2,536	93,926	Includes responses from Chinese languages (excludes Mandarin and Cantonese) - (see Appendix B)
7	German	9,398	348,029	
8	Other Germanic languages	3,880	143,699	Includes Germanic languages (excludes German) - (see Appendix B)
9	Greek	2,729	101,078	
10	Urdu	6,548	242,509	
11	Persian (Farsi)	5,741	212,632	
12	Other Indo-Iranian languages	11,510	426,278	Includes responses from Indo-Iranian languages (excludes Panjabi [Punjabi], Urdu and Persian (Farsi)) - (see Appendix B)
13	Italian	10,573	391,604	
14	Polish	4,694	173,844	
15	Portuguese	6,068	224,741	
16	Punjabi (Punjabi)	14,582	540,063	
17	Spanish	13,189	488,477	
18	Ukrainian	2,515	93,137	

19	Vietnamese	4,061	150,403	
20	Austro-Asiatic languages	577	21,371	Includes responses from Austro-Asiatic languages (Vietnamese excluded) - (see Appendix B)
21	Other European languages	2,845	105,373	Includes responses from Celtic languages, Baltic languages, as well as Romanian and Romance languages n.i.e - (see Appendix B)
22	Russian	4,724	174,959	
23	Other Slavic languages	5,564	206,071	Includes responses from Slavic languages (excludes Polish, Russian and Ukrainian) - (see Appendix B)
24	Uralic languages	1,903	70,481	Includes responses from Uralic languages - (see Appendix B)
25	Other Afro-Asiatic languages	4,466	165,395	Includes responses from Afro-Asiatic languages (excludes Arabic) - (see Appendix B)
26	Tamil	4,111	152,260	
27	Other Dravidian languages	1,344	49,775	Includes responses from Dravidian languages (excludes Tamil) - (see Appendix B)
28	Korean	4,146	153,554	
29	Other East and Southeast Asian languages	4,608	170,660	Includes Tai-Kadai languages, Austronesian languages (excludes Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)), Japanese, Korean and Tibeto-Burman languages - (see Appendix B)
30	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	13,653	505,601	
31	Niger-Congo languages and other African languages	2,629	97,365	Includes responses from Niger-Congo languages - (see Appendix B)
32	All other single languages	5,349	198,120	Includes responses from Turkic languages, non-verbal languages, as well as Armenian, Albanian, Georgian, Mongolian, Hmong-Mien languages, Creoles and other languages - (see Appendix B)
88	Not available	13,756	509,474	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**NOL – Language: Knowledge of non-official languages – First write-in component**

Qualitative

**Field:** 101**Size:** 2**Position:** 467-468

**Description:** This variable refers to the first (out of a possible four) write-in response (non-official language) reported by the respondent for the non-official language question (Question 16). In this variable, persons who did not report a non-official language in the first write-in are included in the category 'No non-official language'.

'Knowledge of non-official languages' refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in a language other than English or French. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home. The number of languages that can be reported may vary between surveys, depending on the objectives of the survey.

For a detailed and comprehensive estimate of the total responses for the knowledge of a non-official language, use the variable NOLResps (Language: Knowledge of non-official languages - Detailed total responses). The total responses for the knowledge of a non-official language can also be obtained by summing the responses for a language from the variables NOLW1R, NOLW2R, NOLW3R and NOLW4R.

For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	No non-official language	677,138	25,079,393	
2	Aboriginal languages	6,531	241,874	Includes single responses of any of the Aboriginal languages - (see Appendix B)
3	Arabic	14,350	531,488	Includes single responses of Arabic
4	Chinese languages	30,566	1,132,085	Includes single responses of any of the Chinese languages - (see Appendix B)
5	German	9,897	366,510	Includes single responses of German
6	Other Germanic languages	3,853	142,699	Includes Germanic languages (excludes German) - (see Appendix B)
7	Greek	3,153	116,783	Includes single responses of Greek
8	Other Indo-Iranian languages	19,460	720,723	Includes single responses of any of the Indo-Iranian languages (excludes Punjabi [Punjabi]) - (see Appendix B)
9	Italian	12,808	474,385	Includes single responses of Italian
10	Polish	4,516	167,252	Includes single responses of Polish
11	Portuguese	6,285	232,778	Includes single responses of Portuguese
12	Punjabi (Punjabi)	12,150	449,996	Includes single responses of Punjabi (Punjabi)
13	Spanish	21,856	809,488	Includes single responses of Spanish
14	Ukrainian	1,755	64,989	Includes single responses of Ukrainian
15	Austro-Asiatic languages	4,731	175,219	Includes single responses of any of the Austro-Asiatic languages - (see Appendix B)
16	Other European languages	2,366	87,632	Includes single responses of any of the Celtic languages, Baltic languages, as well as Romanian and Romance languages n.i.e. - (see Appendix B)

17	Russian	3,494	129,405	Includes single responses of Russian
18	Other Slavic languages	4,767	176,552	Includes single responses of any of the Slavic languages (excludes Polish, Russian and Ukrainian) - (see Appendix B)
19	Uralic languages	1,567	58,037	Includes single responses of any of the Uralic languages - (see Appendix B)
20	Other Afro-Asiatic languages	4,081	151,137	Includes single responses of any of the Afro-Asiatic languages (excludes Arabic) - (see Appendix B)
21	Dravidian languages	5,078	188,073	Includes single responses of any of the Dravidian languages - (see Appendix B)
22	Other East and Southeast Asian languages	7,410	274,443	Includes Tai-Kadai languages, Austronesian languages (excludes Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)), Japanese, Korean and Tibeto-Burman languages - (see Appendix B)
23	Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)	13,431	497,379	Includes single responses of Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)
24	Niger-Congo languages and other African languages	3,056	113,179	Includes single responses of any of the Niger-Congo languages - (see Appendix B)
25	All other single languages	6,445	238,716	Includes single responses of any of the Turkic languages, non-verbal languages, as well as Armenian, Albanian, Georgian, Mongolian, Hmong-Mien languages, Creoles and other languages - (see Appendix B)
26	Respondents with multiples non-official languages	35,921	1,330,377	Includes two or more non-official languages
88	Not available	13,756	509,474	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

## Place of birth, immigration and citizenship

### AGEIMM – Immigration: Age at Immigration

Both qualitative and quantitative

Field: 21

Size: 2

Position: 282-283

**Description:** 'Age at immigration' refers to the age at which an immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status.

'Immigrant' refers to a person who is, or who has ever been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident. Such a person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this group. In the 2016 Census of Population, 'Immigrant' includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.

Age at immigration is derived from the immigrant's date of birth (Question 3) and year of immigration (Question 15).

Users should note that comparisons of data for specific ages of immigration over time or between surveys can be affected by a number of factors, for example emigration and mortality among the immigrant population, survey methodology and respondent reporting patterns.

For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	0 to 4 years	19,587	725,430	
2	5 to 9 years	18,528	686,206	
3	10 to 14 years	16,418	608,059	
4	15 to 19 years	17,495	647,951	
5	20 to 24 years	25,244	934,949	
6	25 to 29 years	30,412	1,126,350	
7	30 to 34 years	25,429	941,796	
8	35 to 39 years	17,705	655,727	
9	40 to 44 years	11,168	413,623	
10	45 to 49 years	6,715	248,699	
11	50 to 54 years	3,968	146,961	
12	55 to 59 years	2,844	105,333	
13	60 years and over	4,646	172,074	
88	Not available	3,722	137,858	
99	Not applicable	726,540	26,909,049	Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**CITIZEN – Citizenship: Citizenship status and type – Summary**

Qualitative

**Field:** 34**Size:** 1**Position:** 321**Description:** This variable provides a summary of citizenship status and type of Canadian citizenship.

It is derived from single and multiple responses to the citizenship question (Question 13).

'Citizenship' refers to the country where the person has citizenship. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization.

For more information on citizenship variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Canadian citizen by birth	712,907	26,404,131	Canadian citizen by birth only; Canadian citizen by birth and at least one other country
2	Canadian citizen by naturalization	151,819	5,622,865	Canadian citizen by naturalization only; Canadian citizen by naturalization and at least one other country
3	Not a Canadian citizen	65,695	2,433,069	Citizen of one or more other countries only; persons who are stateless
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**CITOTH – Citizenship: Other country of citizenship**

Qualitative

**Field:** 35**Size:** 2**Position:** 322-323

**Description:** This variable refers to the first of two possible write-in responses that a respondent may have provided in the write-in area for 'Other country - Specify' in the citizenship question (Question 13). The order of coded citizenships does not necessarily indicate the order in which they were reported by the respondent or the importance of those citizenships to the respondent.

'Citizenship' refers to the country where the person has citizenship. A person may have more than one citizenship. A person may be stateless, that is, they may have no citizenship. Citizenship can be by birth or naturalization.

In the citizenship question, respondents could have reported Canadian citizenship by checking one of the two following categories: 'Canada, by birth' or 'Canada, by naturalization'. Information on Canadian citizenship is not included in the variable CITOTH. To obtain estimates for Canadian citizenship, use the following variable: CITIZEN (Citizenship: Citizenship status and type – Summary).

Respondents who indicated no country of citizenship other than Canada are included in the counts for 'No other country of citizenship.' Respondents who reported one country of citizenship, other than Canada, are included in the count for that country. Respondents who reported two countries of citizenship, other than Canada, are included in the count for 'Two other countries'.

For more information on citizenship variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	United States	6,845	253,517	
2	Other Americas	9,711	359,661	See Appendix D: Americas – excludes United States
3	United Kingdom - British citizen	6,616	245,031	
4	Other Europe	19,282	714,153	See Appendix D: Europe - excludes United Kingdom - British Citizen
5	Africa	9,156	339,109	See Appendix D: Africa
6	West Central Asia and the Middle East	9,352	346,370	See Appendix D: West Central Asia and the Middle East
7	China, People's Republic of	10,161	376,340	
8	Other Eastern Asia	3,101	114,854	See Appendix D: Eastern Asia - excludes China
9	Philippines	7,592	281,144	
10	Other Southeast Asia	1,449	53,665	See Appendix D: Southeast Asia - excludes Philippines
11	India	7,824	289,759	
12	Other Southern Asia	5,257	194,696	See Appendix D: Southern Asia - excludes India
13	Oceania and other	1,070	39,628	See Appendix D: Oceania also includes stateless and other citizenships
14	Two other countries	1,080	40,001	
88	Not available	14,478	536,216	
99	No other country of citizenship	817,447	30,275,920	



<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>
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**GENSTAT – Generation status: Detailed**

Qualitative

**Field:** 54**Size:** 1**Position:** 371**Description:** 'Generation status' refers to whether or not the person or the person's parents were born in Canada.

Generation status is derived from responses to questions concerning the person's place of birth and the places of birth of his or her parents.

It identifies persons as being first generation, second generation or third generation or more.

For more information on generation status variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	First generation, respondent born outside Canada	222,164	8,228,153	
2	Second generation, respondent born in Canada, both parents born outside Canada	91,737	3,397,601	
3	Second generation, respondent born in Canada, one parent born outside Canada and one parent born in Canada	72,470	2,684,013	
4	Third generation or more, respondent born in Canada, both parents born in Canada	543,618	20,134,294	
8	Not available	432	16,002	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**IMMCAT5 – Immigration: Admission category – Summary**

Qualitative

**Field:** 70**Size:** 2**Position:** 408-409

**Description:** This variable provides a summary of admission categories for immigrants who landed in Canada between January 1st, 1980 and May 10th, 2016.

'Admission category' refers to the name of the immigration program or group of programs under which an immigrant has been granted for the first time the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

'Immigrant' refers to a person who is, or who has ever been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident. Such a person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this group.

Data on admission category are collected by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) using administrative records. This variable was added to the census through a record linkage.

For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Non-immigrants	712,857	26,402,279	
2	Immigrants who landed before 1980	49,023	1,815,663	
3	Non-permanent residents	12,832	475,251	
21	Economic immigrants	80,814	2,993,031	
22	Immigrants sponsored by family and other immigrants	49,795	1,844,230	
23	Refugees	22,688	840,273	
88	Not available	2,412	89,337	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**IMMSTAT – Immigration: Immigrant status**

Qualitative

**Field:** 71**Size:** 1**Position:** 410**Description:** 'Immigrant status' refers to whether the person is a non-immigrant, an immigrant or a non-permanent resident.

Immigrant status is derived from the responses to the citizenship question (Question 13) and the landed immigrant status question (Question 14).

'Non-immigrant' includes persons who are Canadian citizens by birth.

'Immigrant' includes persons who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category. In the 2016 Census of Population, 'Immigrant' includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.

'Non-permanent resident' includes persons from another country who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and their family members sharing the same permit and living in Canada with them.

For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Non-immigrants	712,857	26,402,279	
2	Immigrants	202,320	7,493,197	
3	Non-permanent residents	12,832	475,251	
8	Not available	2,412	89,337	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**POB – Place of birth of person: Detailed**

Qualitative

**Field:** 111**Size:** 2**Position:** 492-493

**Description:** 'Place of birth' refers to the name of the geographic location where the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to geographic boundaries current at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth.

In the 2016 Census of Population, the geographic location refers to the name of the province, territory or country in which the person was born. It refers to a province or territory if the person was born in Canada. It refers to a country if the person was born outside Canada.

For more information on place of birth variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Canada	708,200	26,229,799	
2	United States	8,254	305,702	
3	Central America	4,687	173,580	See Appendix A: Central America
4	Jamaica	3,526	130,591	
5	Other Caribbean and Bermuda	6,289	232,936	See Appendix A: Caribbean and Bermuda - excludes Jamaica
6	South America	8,833	327,142	See Appendix A: South America
7	United Kingdom	13,694	507,176	
8	Germany	3,662	135,622	
9	France	3,285	121,680	
10	Other Northern and Western Europe	5,300	196,293	See Appendix A: Northern Europe – Excludes United Kingdom and Western Europe – Excludes Germany and France
11	Poland	3,663	135,660	
12	Other Eastern Europe	10,121	374,847	See Appendix A: Eastern Europe - Excludes Poland
13	Italy	6,108	226,227	
14	Portugal	3,594	133,111	
15	Other Southern Europe	6,139	227,370	See Appendix A: Southern Europe – excludes Italy and Portugal
16	Eastern Africa	4,998	185,092	See Appendix A: Eastern Africa
17	Northern Africa	6,228	230,682	See Appendix A: Northern Africa
18	Other Africa	5,721	211,882	See Appendix A: Western, Central and Southern Africa
19	Iran	3,871	143,374	
20	Other West Central Asia and the Middle East	12,485	462,401	See Appendix A: West Central Asia and the Middle East - Iran excluded
21	China	20,106	744,679	
22	Hong Kong	5,450	201,856	
23	South Korea	3,646	135,036	

24	Other Eastern Asia	2,707	100,265	See Appendix A: Eastern Asia - excludes China, Hong Kong and South Korea
25	Philippines	16,908	626,147	
26	Viet Nam	4,295	159,068	
27	Other Southeast Asia	2,875	106,480	See Appendix A: Southeast Asia - excludes Philippines and Viet Nam
28	India	19,389	718,084	
29	Pakistan	5,275	195,362	
30	Sri Lanka	3,380	125,186	
31	Other Southern Asia	1,819	67,368	See Appendix A: Southern Asia - excludes India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
32	Oceania and others	1,435	53,149	See Appendix A: Oceania also includes other places of birth not included elsewhere, such as Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, born at sea and others.
88	Not available	14,478	536,216	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**POBF – Place of birth of father: Detailed**

Qualitative

**Field:** 112**Size:** 1**Position:** 494

**Description:** 'Place of birth of father' refers to the name of the geographic location where the father of the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to geographic boundaries current at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth.

In the 2016 Census of Population, the geographic location refers to the name of the country in which the father of the person was born.

For adopted persons, if the place of birth of parents is unknown, the person was asked to report the place of birth of the adoptive parents.

For persons of same-sex parents, the person was asked to report the place of birth of one parent in Question 24a and that of the other parent in Question 24b.

For more information on place of birth variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Canada	574,130	21,264,342	
2	Americas	45,510	1,685,537	See Appendix A: Americas
3	Europe	114,267	4,232,042	See Appendix A: Europe
4	Eastern Asia	40,316	1,493,206	See Appendix A: Eastern Asia
5	Southeast and Southern Asia	72,884	2,699,266	See Appendix A: Southeast Asia and Southern Asia
6	Other countries and regions	46,033	1,704,910	See Appendix A: Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East and Oceania. Also includes other places of birth not included elsewhere, such as born at sea.
8	Not available	37,281	1,380,762	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**POBM – Place of birth of mother: Detailed**

Qualitative

**Field:** 113**Size:** 1**Position:** 495

**Description:** 'Place of birth of mother' refers to the name of the geographic location where the mother of the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to geographic boundaries current at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth.

In the 2016 Census of Population, the geographic location refers to the name of the country in which the mother of the person was born.

For adopted persons, if the place of birth of parents is unknown, the person was asked to report the place of birth of the adoptive parents.

For persons of same-sex parents, the person was asked to report the place of birth of one parent in Question 24a and that of the other parent in Question 24b.

For more information on place of birth variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Canada	584,432	21,645,887	
2	Americas	44,106	1,633,538	See Appendix A: Americas
3	Europe	105,940	3,923,644	See Appendix A: Europe
4	Eastern Asia	40,840	1,512,614	See Appendix A: Eastern Asia
5	Southeast and Southern Asia	73,735	2,730,783	See Appendix A: Southeast Asia and Southern Asia
6	Other countries and regions	44,087	1,632,837	See Appendix A: Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East and Oceania. Also includes other places of birth not included elsewhere, such as born at sea.
8	Not available	37,281	1,380,762	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**YRIMM – Immigration: Year of immigration (see long description)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 141**Size:** 4**Position:** 576-579

**Description:** Data quality note: An overestimation of people who immigrated in 1974 was observed. This overestimation may have been caused by using 1974 as the example year for how to answer the Year of immigration question (Question 15) on the census questionnaire.

'Year of immigration' refers to the year in which the immigrant first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status.

'Immigrant' refers to a person who is, or who has ever been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident. Such a person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this group. In the 2016 Census of Population, 'Immigrant' includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016.

Users should note that comparisons of individual years of immigration over time or between surveys can be affected by a number of factors, for example, emigration and mortality among the immigrant population, survey methodology and respondent reporting patterns.

For more information on immigration variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Place of Birth, Generation Status, Citizenship and Immigration Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Before 1955	5,855	216,850	
2	1955 to 1959	6,175	228,705	
3	1960 to 1964	4,645	172,039	
4	1965 to 1969	10,071	373,001	
5	1970 to 1974	11,563	428,258	
6	1975 to 1979	10,003	370,478	
7	1980 to 1984	9,463	350,473	
8	1985 to 1989	13,050	483,331	
1990	1990	4,192	155,258	
1991	1991	3,641	134,851	
1992	1992	3,835	142,037	
1993	1993	3,951	146,334	
1994	1994	3,815	141,297	
1995	1995	3,905	144,630	
1996	1996	3,938	145,852	
1997	1997	3,764	139,408	
1998	1998	3,448	127,704	
1999	1999	3,874	143,481	
2000	2000	4,960	183,701	
2001	2001	5,187	192,109	
2002	2002	4,573	169,367	
2003	2003	4,535	167,958	
2004	2004	4,848	179,551	



2005	2005	5,470	202,586	
2006	2006	5,221	193,364	
2007	2007	5,187	192,104	
2008	2008	5,360	198,512	
2009	2009	5,591	207,068	
2010	2010	6,302	233,397	
2011	2011	5,758	213,247	
2012	2012	5,634	208,656	
2013	2013	5,402	200,063	
2014	2014	5,381	199,285	
2015	2015 to 2016	8,147	301,725	Includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016
8888	Not available	7,139	264,410	
9999	Not applicable	726,538	26,908,975	Canadian citizens by birth and non-permanent residents
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

## Education

### ATTSCH – Education: School attendance – Detailed

Qualitative

Field: 22

Size: 1

Position: 284

**Description:** This variable refers to whether a person attended, either full-time or part-time, any accredited educational institution or program at any time during the nine-month period between September 2015 and May 10, 2016. The person may have attended more than one educational institution or have been enrolled in more than one program.

Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree from an educational institution or program such as an elementary school, secondary school (high school), registered apprenticeship program (in-class portion), trade school, college, CEGEP or university. Educational institutions also include seminaries, schools of nursing, private business schools, private or public trade schools, institutes of technology, vocational schools, and schools for people who are deaf or blind. Attendance includes participation in courses or programs offered over the Internet, through correspondence and by other non-traditional methods of delivery.

Attendance does not include training received from an employer unless it could be used as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree from an accredited educational institution.

This variable applies to the population aged 15 years and over in private households.

Similar to the 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), comparisons with other data sources indicated that a proportion of respondents interpreted the Census question as 'Has this person ever attended a school, college, CEGEP or university?' rather than the actual question 'At any time since September 2015, has this person attended a school, college, CEGEP or university?' As a result, the 2016 Census overestimated categories with small proportions of school attendance, such as older age groups and/or where the respondent selected attendance at more than one type of institution. Data users should interpret the data on school attendance with caution.

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Did not attend school	647,718	23,989,648	
2	Elementary or secondary school	39,978	1,480,658	
3	Technical or trade school, community college or CEGEP	38,389	1,421,822	
4	University	41,907	1,552,113	
5	Multiple responses	1,452	53,778	
8	Not available	3,873	143,445	
9	Not applicable	157,104	5,818,601	Persons less than 15 years of age
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**CIP2011 – Education: Major field of study, primary groupings (based on CIP Canada 2016)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 32**Size:** 2**Position:** 317-318

**Description:** 'Major field of study' refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. This variable applies to the population aged 15 years and over in private households, with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. It uses the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 'primary groupings.'

Major field of study write-in responses were assigned codes using the updated CIP Canada 2016 (variable CIP2011). The updated classification is directly comparable to the previous classification, CIP Canada 2011, as updates include only new examples and minor changes to existing examples.

At the most detailed level, the CIP Canada 2016 consists of 1,689 instructional program classes represented by six-digit codes (variable CIP2011). Related instructional program classes can be grouped into 387 subseries (four-digit codes, variable CIP2011\_4) which can be grouped again to form 49 series (two-digit codes, variable CIP2011\_2). There is also a variant of CIP Canada 2016 that consists of 13 primary groupings, 12 of which are used for the 2016 Census of Population (variable CIP2011\_PRIM). The category which includes courses in personal improvement and leisure is not used. There is also a variant of CIP Canada 2016 that can be used to examine or compare the STEM fields of study - science, technology, engineering and mathematics and computer sciences (variable CIP2011\_STEM).

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Some series and their subcomponents are not used in the CIP variables: series 21, 32 to 37 and 53.

For more information on the CIP classification, please see <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/classification-eng.htm>.

The 2016 electronic questionnaire included dynamic text in the major field of study question that referred back to the highest educational qualification reported in the previous question. For example, if the highest educational qualification reported was a bachelor's degree, "major field of study of bachelor's degree" was asked rather than the default text "major field of study of the highest certificate, diploma or degree." The addition of this dynamic text in the major field of study question greatly influenced respondents to provide more specific write-in responses. More information about the categories affected by the dynamic text is available in the Education Reference Guide.

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	01 Education	27,557	1,020,634	
2	02 Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	14,757	546,566	
3	03 Humanities	22,036	816,166	
4	04 Social and behavioural sciences and law	45,062	1,668,977	
5	05 Business, management and public administration	88,877	3,291,777	
6	06 Physical and life sciences and technologies	15,614	578,292	
7	07 Mathematics, computer and information sciences	15,793	584,928	

8	08 Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	88,604	3,281,606	
9	09 Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	7,304	270,518	
10	10 Health and related fields	58,822	2,178,586	
11	11 Personal, protective and transportation services	25,702	951,948	
12	12 Other	0	0	
13	No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	346,007	12,815,087	
88	Not available	17,155	635,377	
99	Not applicable	157,131	5,819,601	Persons less than 15 years of age
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**CIP2011\_STEM\_SUM – Education: Major field of study STEM & BHASE (non-STEM) groupings, Summary, based on CIP Canada 2016**

Qualitative

**Field:** 33

**Size:** 2

**Position:** 319-320

**Description:** 'Major field of study' refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. This variable applies to the population aged 15 years and over in private households, with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. This summary variable uses the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) Canada 2016 'STEM and BHASE (non-STEM) groupings.'

Major field of study write-in responses were assigned codes using the updated CIP Canada 2016 (variable CIP2011). The updated classification is directly comparable to the previous classification, CIP Canada 2011, as updates include only new examples and minor changes to existing examples.

At the most detailed level, the CIP Canada 2016 consists of 1,689 instructional program classes represented by six-digit codes (variable CIP2011). Related instructional program classes can be grouped into 387 sub-series (four-digit codes, variable CIP2011\_4) which can be grouped again to form 49 series (two-digit codes, variable CIP2011\_2). There is also a variant of CIP Canada 2016 that consists of 13 primary groupings, 12 of which are used for the 2016 Census of Population (variable CIP2011\_PRIM). The category which includes courses in personal improvement and leisure is not used. There is also a variant of CIP Canada 2016 that can be used to examine or compare the STEM fields of study - science, technology, engineering and mathematics and computer sciences (variables CIP2011\_STEM\_SUM and CIP2011\_STEM).

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Some series and their sub-components are not used in the CIP variables: series 21, 32 to 37 and 53.

For more information on the CIP classification, please see <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/concepts/classification-eng.htm>.

The 2016 electronic questionnaire included dynamic text in the major field of study question that referred back to the highest educational qualification reported in the previous question. For example, if the highest educational qualification reported was a bachelor's degree, "major field of study of bachelor's degree" was asked rather than the default text "major field of study of the highest certificate, diploma or degree." The addition of this dynamic text in the major field of study question greatly influenced respondents to provide more specific write-in responses. More information about the categories affected by the dynamic text is available in the Education Reference Guide.

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Science and science technology	19,356	716,885	
2	Engineering and engineering technology	36,384	1,347,532	
3	Mathematics and computer and information science	15,592	577,485	
4	Business and administration	84,272	3,121,218	
5	Arts and humanities	36,486	1,351,360	
6	Social and behavioural sciences	38,102	1,411,197	
7	Legal professions and studies	6,781	251,150	
8	Health care	54,632	2,023,401	
9	Education and teaching	27,552	1,020,449	

10	Trades, services, natural resources and conservation	90,977	3,369,544	
11	No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	346,007	12,815,087	
88	Not available	17,149	635,155	
99	Not applicable	157,131	5,819,601	Persons less than 15 years of age
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**HDGREE – Education: Highest certificate, diploma or degree**

Qualitative

**Field:** 58**Size:** 2**Position:** 391-392

**Description:** 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' is the classification used in the census to measure the broader concept of 'Educational attainment.' This variable refers to the highest level of education that a person has successfully completed and is derived from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported.

The general hierarchy used in deriving this variable (high school graduation, trades, college, university) is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education. At the detailed level, someone who has completed one type of certificate, diploma or degree will not necessarily have completed the credentials listed below it in the hierarchy. For example, a person with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma may not have completed a high school certificate or diploma, nor does an individual with a 'master's degree' necessarily have a 'university certificate or diploma above bachelor level.' Although the hierarchy may not fit all programs perfectly, it gives a general measure of educational attainment.

This variable applies to the population aged 15 years and over in private households.

Similar to the 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), comparisons with other data sources indicated that some respondents reported their apprenticeship or other trades certificates as college diplomas, or reported them in both the trades and college questions.

In the 2006 Census and 2011 NHS, the categories 'university certificate or diploma below bachelor's level' and 'university certificate or diploma above bachelor's level' were overreported. These categories likely included some responses that were actually college diplomas, bachelor's degrees or other types of education. The overreporting of these categories was reduced for the 2016 Census. Data users can expect an impact on comparability of these categories with previous Census Program cycles.

Due to the addition of an instruction emphasizing that only completed credentials were to be reported, respondents were less likely to have reported incomplete education credentials at the postsecondary level in 2016. With respect to educational attainment, the levels of education below the postsecondary level were also affected by this change, particularly 'secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate' and to a lesser extent 'no certificate, diploma or degree.'

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	No certificate, diploma or degree	141,122	5,226,774	
2	Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate	204,645	7,579,424	
3	Trades certificate or diploma other than Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification	41,156	1,524,387	
4	Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification	32,745	1,212,760	
5	Program of 3 months to less than 1 year (College, CEGEP and other non-university certificates or diplomas)	24,062	891,168	
6	Program of 1 to 2 years (College, CEGEP and other non-university certificates or diplomas)	69,982	2,591,915	

7	Program of more than 2 years (College, CEGEP and other non-university certificates or diplomas)	53,855	1,994,674	
8	University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	20,853	772,342	
9	Bachelor's degree	119,686	4,432,781	
10	University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	11,295	418,338	
11	Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	4,433	164,185	
12	Master's degree	35,374	1,310,157	
13	Earned doctorate	5,478	202,889	
88	Not available	8,604	318,671	
99	Not applicable	157,131	5,819,601	Persons less than 15 years of age
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	



**LOC\_ST\_RES – Education: Location of study compared with province or territory of residence – Summary**

Qualitative

**Field:** 78**Size:** 1**Position:** 432

**Description:** This is a summary variable that indicates whether the 'Location of study' of the person's highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree was the same province or territory where the person lived at the time of the 2016 Census of Population, a different Canadian province or territory or outside Canada.

'Location of study' indicates the province or territory (in Canada) or country (outside Canada) of the institution from which the highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree was obtained. It refers to the location of the institution granting the certificate, diploma or degree, not the location of the person at the time he or she obtained the qualification.

This variable is derived from 'Location of study' and 'Province or territory of current residence'.

This variable applies to persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

In the 2016 Census electronic questionnaire, responses for locations of study inside Canada were reported using a drop down menu. Analysis of these data indicated that some respondents had inadvertently changed their response by using the scroll wheel on the mouse. The probability of this occurring was very low, making it unnoticeable when examining location of study categories inside Canada with large populations. However, the impact was more noticeable for location of study categories 'Yukon', 'Northwest Territories', and 'Nunavut' which have smaller populations.

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Same as province or territory of residence	310,742	11,509,132	
2	Different than province or territory of residence	42,971	1,591,484	
3	Outside Canada	73,553	2,724,130	
4	No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	346,024	12,815,717	
9	Not applicable	157,131	5,819,601	Persons less than 15 years of age
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LOCSTUD – Education: Location of study**

Qualitative

**Field:** 79**Size:** 2**Position:** 433-434

**Description:** This variable indicates the province or territory (in Canada) or country (outside Canada) of the institution from which the highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree was obtained. It refers to the location of the institution granting the certificate, diploma or degree, not the location of the person at the time he or she obtained the qualification.

This variable applies to persons aged 15 years and over in private households.

Countries outside Canada are classified according to the Standard Classification of Countries and Areas of Interest (SCCAI) 2016. A variant of this classification allows the countries to be aggregated into 19 geographical sub-regions and six geographical macro-regions. Respondents were asked to report location of study based on the geographic boundaries in effect as of May 2016.

For more information on the SCCAI 2016 classification and notes related to specific country names refer to: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=367512>

In the 2016 Census electronic questionnaire, responses for locations of study inside Canada were reported using a drop down menu. Analysis of these data indicated that some respondents had inadvertently changed their response by using the scroll wheel on the mouse. The probability of this occurring was very low, making it unnoticeable when examining location of study categories inside Canada with large populations. However, the impact was more noticeable for location of study categories 'Yukon', 'Northwest Territories', and 'Nunavut' which have smaller populations.

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Newfoundland and Labrador	6,701	248,191	
2	Prince Edward Island	1,616	59,940	
3	Nova Scotia	12,227	452,829	
4	New Brunswick	8,369	310,072	
5	Quebec	96,803	3,585,706	
6	Ontario	131,629	4,875,167	
7	Manitoba	12,381	458,318	
8	Saskatchewan	11,233	416,124	
9	Alberta	34,657	1,283,124	
10	British Columbia	37,593	1,392,478	
11	Northern Canada	504	18,668	Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
12	United States	9,635	356,846	
13	Other Americas	4,576	169,480	See Appendix A: Americas – excludes United States
14	Europe	20,474	758,297	See Appendix A: Europe
15	Eastern Asia	8,982	332,674	See Appendix A: Eastern Asia
16	Southeast and Southern Asia	19,835	734,575	See Appendix A: Southeast Asia and Southern Asia

17	Other countries and regions	10,051	372,259	See Appendix A: Africa, West Central Asia and the Middle East, Oceania, and Other
99	Not applicable	503,155	18,635,318	Persons aged less than 15 years, persons aged 15 years and over with no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**SSGRAD – Education: Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate**

Qualitative

**Field:** 131**Size:** 2**Position:** 535-536

**Description:** This variable refers to whether or not a person has completed a secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate. High school equivalency certificate includes the successful completion of a high school equivalency test such as the General Educational Development (GED) test.

If other educational qualifications above high school are held, this variable also indicates the highest additional certificate, diploma or degree.

For this variable, persons who obtained trades qualifications from secondary-level vocational training programs in the province of Quebec, such as the Diplôme d'études professionnelles / Diploma of Vocational Studies (DEP / DVS), are included with 'apprenticeship or trades certificates or diplomas'.

This variable applies to the population aged 15 years and over in private households.

Similar to the 2006 Census and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), comparisons with other data sources indicated that some respondents reported their apprenticeship or other trades certificates as college diplomas, or reported them in both the trades and college questions.

In the 2006 Census and 2011 NHS, the categories 'university certificate or diploma below bachelor's level' and 'university certificate or diploma above bachelor's level' were overreported. These categories likely included some responses that were actually college diplomas, bachelor's degrees or other types of education. The overreporting of these categories was reduced for the 2016 Census. Data users can expect an impact on comparability of these categories with previous Census Program cycles.

Due to the addition of an instruction emphasizing that only completed credentials were to be reported, respondents were less likely to have reported incomplete education credentials at the postsecondary level in 2016. With respect to educational attainment, the levels of education below the postsecondary level were also affected by this change, particularly 'secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate' and to a lesser extent 'no certificate, diploma or degree.'

For more information on education variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Education Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2016.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	No high school diploma or equivalency certificate, no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	141,122	5,226,774	
2	No high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	13,766	509,859	
3	No high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	4,623	171,214	
4	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, no postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	204,645	7,579,424	
5	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	60,135	2,227,287	

6	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	143,276	5,306,543	
7	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with university certificate or diploma below bachelor level	20,853	772,342	
8	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with bachelor's degree	119,686	4,432,781	
9	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with university certificate or diploma above bachelor level	11,295	418,338	
10	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	4,433	164,185	
11	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with master's degree	35,374	1,310,157	
12	With high school diploma or equivalency certificate, with earned doctorate	5,478	202,889	
88	Not available	8,604	318,671	
99	Not applicable	157,131	5,819,601	Persons less than 15 years of age
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

## Labour market activities

### COW – Labour: Class of worker (derived)

Qualitative

Field: 38

Size: 1

Position: 328

**Description:** Class of worker refers to whether a person is an employee or is self-employed. The self-employed include persons with or without a business, as well as unpaid family workers.

For the Census of Population/National Household Survey, Class of worker applies to the specific job usually held by the persons aged 15 years and over, in private households, during the reference week.

However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1 of the prior year, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2015

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Employee	472,716	17,507,951	
2	Unpaid family worker	1,366	50,591	
3	Self-employed, without paid help, incorporated	9,586	355,027	
4	Self-employed, with paid help, incorporated	12,093	447,881	
5	Self-employed, without paid help, unincorporated	28,709	1,063,309	
6	Self-employed, with paid help, unincorporated	9,319	345,152	
8	Not available	5,214	193,109	
9	Not applicable	391,418	14,497,043	Worked before 2015 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

### FPTWK – Labour: Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2015

Qualitative

Field: 53

Size: 1

Position: 370

**Description:** Applies to persons 15 years of age and over, in private households, who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2015. These persons were asked to report whether the weeks they worked in 2015 were full-time weeks (30 hours or more per week) or not, on the basis of all jobs held. Persons with a part-time job (less than 30 hours per week) for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households, who worked for pay or in self-employment during the reference year

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Worked mainly full-time weeks in 2015	401,443	14,868,216	
2	Worked mainly part-time weeks in 2015	121,341	4,494,103	
8	Not available	184	6,815	
9	Not applicable	407,453	15,090,929	Persons who worked in 2016 only, worked before 2015 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LFACT – Labour: Labour force status**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 75**Size:** 2**Position:** 428-429

**Description:** Refers to the labour market activity of the population aged 15 years and over, in private households, in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016. Respondents were classified as either 'Employed,' 'Unemployed,' or 'Not in the labour force.' The labour force includes the employed and the unemployed.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Employed - Worked in reference week	442,781	16,399,240	
2	Employed - Absent in reference week	22,833	845,674	
3	Unemployed - Temporary layoff - Did not look for work	4,491	166,335	
4	Unemployed - Temporary layoff - Looked for full-time work	4,840	179,259	
5	Unemployed - Temporary layoff - Looked for part-time work	444	16,445	
6	Unemployed - New job - Did not look for work	2,942	108,965	
7	Unemployed - New job - Looked for full-time work	2,731	101,147	
8	Unemployed - New job - Looked for part-time work	1,130	41,852	
9	Unemployed - Looked for full-time work	15,089	558,841	
10	Unemployed - Looked for part-time work	7,263	269,001	
11	Not in the labour force - Last worked in 2016	18,572	687,846	
12	Not in the labour force - Last worked in 2015	26,727	989,900	
13	Not in the labour force - Last worked before 2015	161,527	5,982,599	
14	Not in the labour force - Never worked	61,920	2,293,360	
99	Not applicable	157,131	5,819,601	Persons less than 15 years of age
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LSTWRK – Labour: When last worked for pay or in self-employment**

Qualitative

**Field:** 83**Size:** 1**Position:** 438

**Description:** This variable is intended for the population aged 15 years and over in private household. Refers to the year or period in which persons last worked for pay or in self-employment, even if only for a few days.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Last worked before 2015	169,088	6,262,638	
2	Last worked in 2015	49,536	1,834,683	
3	Last worked in 2016	489,467	18,128,338	
4	Never worked	65,199	2,414,804	
9	Not applicable	157,131	5,819,601	Persons less than 15 years of age
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**NAICS – Labour: Industry sectors (based on the NAICS 2012)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 98**Size:** 2**Position:** 461-462

**Description:** Industry (2 digit code) refers to a generally homogeneous group of economic producing units, primarily engaged in a specific set of activities. An activity is a particular method of combining goods and services inputs, labour and capital to produce one or more goods and/or services (products). In most cases, the activities that define an industry are homogeneous with respect to the production processes used.

For the Census of Population/National Household Survey, industry applies to persons aged 15 years and over in private household and usually relates to the establishment associated with the job the person held in the reference week. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1 of the prior year, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2015

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	12,690	470,013	
2	21 Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	7,145	264,575	
3	22 Utilities	3,156	116,883	
4	23 Construction	39,372	1,458,180	
5	31-33 Manufacturing	45,602	1,688,988	
6	41 Wholesale trade	18,009	666,996	
7	44-45 Retail trade	62,990	2,332,965	
8	48-49 Transportation and warehousing	24,507	907,654	
9	51 Information and cultural industries	11,196	414,675	
10	52 Finance and insurance/55 Management of companies and enterprises	22,299	825,891	
11	53 Real estate and rental and leasing	8,652	320,442	
12	54 Professional, scientific and technical services	38,469	1,424,768	
13	56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	23,775	880,557	
14	61 Educational services	39,377	1,458,407	
15	62 Health care and social assistance	61,519	2,278,481	
16	71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	11,316	419,111	
17	72 Accommodation and food services	38,964	1,443,115	
18	81 Other services (except public administration)	23,405	866,850	
19	91 Public administration	32,708	1,211,424	
88	Not available	13,852	513,045	
99	Not applicable	391,418	14,497,043	Worked before 2015 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	



**NOC16 – Labour: Occupation major groups (based on the NOC 2016)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 99**Size:** 2**Position:** 463-464

**Description:** Occupation (2 digit code) refers to the kind of work performed in a job, a job being all the tasks carried out by a particular worker to complete his or her duties. An occupation is a set of jobs that are sufficiently similar in work performed.

Kind of work is described in terms of tasks, duties and responsibilities, often including factors such as materials processed or used, the industrial processes used, the equipment used, and the products or services provided. Occupations are generally homogeneous with respect to skill type and skill level.

For the Census of Population/National Household Survey, occupation of person usually relates to the job the person, aged 15 years and over in private household, held in the reference week. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1 of the prior year, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2015

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	00 Senior management occupations	5,465	202,409	
2	01-05 Specialized middle management occupations	17,664	654,219	
3	06 Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	17,563	650,478	
4	07-09 Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	13,134	486,431	
5	11 Professional occupations in business and finance	17,363	643,072	
6	12 Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	27,476	1,017,634	
7	13 and 15 Finance, insurance, distribution, tracking, scheduling and related business administrative occupations	14,721	545,217	
8	14 Office support occupations	21,464	794,952	
9	21 Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	19,713	730,101	
10	22 Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	14,822	548,956	
11	30-31 Professional occupations in health (including nursing)	15,889	588,480	
12	32-34 Technical and assisting occupations in health or in support of health services	18,438	682,889	
13	40 Professional occupations in education services	20,064	743,116	
14	41 Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	13,334	493,853	
15	42 Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	11,710	433,713	
16	43-44 Public protection, care providers, educational, legal and protection support occupations	14,213	526,395	

17	51-52 Professional and technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	16,885	625,381	
18	62 Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	10,505	389,070	
19	63 Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	15,858	587,338	
20	64 Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	23,061	854,107	
21	65 Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	26,345	975,744	
22	66 Sales support occupations	17,761	657,824	
23	67 Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	31,054	1,150,150	
24	72 Industrial, electrical and construction trades	26,228	971,387	
25	73 Maintenance and equipment operation trades	13,909	515,143	
26	74 and 76 Trade helpers, construction labourers, installers, repairers and related occupations	14,583	540,104	
27	75 Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	20,107	744,692	
28	82-86 Supervisors, technical occupations and workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	12,051	446,334	
29	92-94 Supervisors and operators in processing, manufacturing and utilities	9,850	364,813	
30	95-96 Assemblers and labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	12,031	445,601	
88	Not available	25,742	953,419	
99	Not applicable	391,418	14,497,043	Worked before 2015 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years.
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**NOCS – Labour: Occupation broad categories (based on the NOC 2016)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 100**Size:** 2**Position:** 465-466

**Description:** Occupation (1 digit code) refers to the kind of work performed in a job, a job being all the tasks carried out by a particular worker to complete his or her duties. An occupation is a set of jobs that are sufficiently similar in work performed.

Kind of work is described in terms of tasks, duties and responsibilities, often including factors such as materials processed or used, the industrial processes used, the equipment used, and the products or services provided. Occupations are generally homogeneous with respect to skill type and skill level.

For the Census of Population/National Household Survey, occupation of person usually relates to the job the person, aged 15 years and over in private household, held in the reference week. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1 of the prior year, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2015

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	A Management occupations	53,826	1,993,537	
2	B Business, finance and administrative occupations	81,024	3,000,874	
3	C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	34,535	1,279,057	
4	D Health occupations	34,327	1,271,369	
5	E Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	59,321	2,197,077	
6	F Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	16,885	625,381	
7	G Sales and service occupations	124,584	4,614,232	
8	H Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	74,827	2,771,326	
9	I Occupations unique to primary industry	12,051	446,334	
10	J Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	21,881	810,415	
88	Not available	25,742	953,419	
99	Not applicable	391,418	14,497,043	Worked before 2015 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years.
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**WKSWRK – Labour: Weeks worked in 2015**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 139**Size:** 1**Position:** 573

**Description:** This variable is intended for the population aged 15 years and over, in private households. Refers to the number of weeks in 2015 during which persons worked for pay or in self-employment at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours. It includes weeks of paid vacation, weeks on sick leave with pay and weeks in which training was paid for by the employer.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	None - worked in 2016 only	16,035	593,886	
1	1 to 9 weeks in 2015	25,554	946,442	
2	10 to 19 weeks in 2015	32,806	1,215,053	
3	20 to 29 weeks in 2015	38,721	1,434,117	
4	30 to 39 weeks in 2015	34,646	1,283,186	
5	40 to 48 weeks in 2015	93,699	3,470,329	
6	49 to 52 weeks in 2015	297,542	11,020,008	
9	Not applicable	391,418	14,497,043	Worked before 2015 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**WRKACT – Labour: Work Activity in 2015**

Qualitative

**Field:** 140**Size:** 2**Position:** 574-575

**Description:** Work activity during the reference year refers to whether or not a person 15 years or over in private household, worked during the reference year. For those who did work, this refers to the number of weeks in which the person worked for pay or in self-employment during the reference year at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (less than 30 hours per week)..

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Worked before 2015 or never worked	234,287	8,677,442	
2	Didn't work in 2015, worked in 2016	16,035	593,886	
3	Worked 1 to 13 weeks full time	16,772	621,189	
4	Worked 1 to 13 weeks part time	24,102	892,666	
5	Worked 14 to 26 weeks full time	27,329	1,012,204	
6	Worked 14 to 26 weeks part time	23,448	868,441	
7	Worked 27 to 39 weeks full time	25,071	928,558	
8	Worked 27 to 39 weeks part time	14,919	552,555	
9	Worked 40 to 48 weeks full time	72,769	2,695,141	
10	Worked 40 to 48 weeks part time	20,896	773,928	
11	Worked 49 to 52 weeks full time	259,502	9,611,124	
12	Worked 49 to 52 weeks part time	37,976	1,406,513	
88	Not available	184	6,815	
99	Not applicable	157,131	5,819,601	Persons less than 15 years of age
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

## Journey to work

**DIST – POW: Distance from home to work capped maximum of 201 kilometres**

Qualitative

**Field:** 41

**Size:** 1

**Position:** 338

**Description:** Refers to the straight-line distance, in kilometres, between the respondent's residence and their usual workplace location capped at 201.0 kilometres. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households who worked for pay or in self-employment. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2015, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Note: Respondents who declared they 'Worked outside Canada' or declared having 'No fixed workplace address' (such as bus drivers or truck drivers) do not belong in this variable's universe. For respondents who declared they 'Worked at home', their commuting distance will be 0. Workplace locations are coded to a geographic point location. This geographic point location is either a block-face, a block, a collection unit or a census subdivision representative point. Distance from home to work is calculated as the straight line distance between the residential block representative point and the workplace location representative point. Respondents who worked outside of the CMAs and CAs were coded to the census subdivision (CSD) level of geography. Consequently, the CSD representative block was assigned. Assigned blocks may not represent the true workplace location. Some respondents have very large commuting distances which can distort statistics calculated on commuting distances. For this reason, published data on distance from home to work which exceed more than 201.0 kilometres have been reduced to a maximum of 201.0 kilometres.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 2015, and who reported having a usual place of work

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Less than 5 km	156,370	5,791,527	
2	5 to 9.9 km	92,946	3,442,418	
3	10 to 14.9 km	55,837	2,067,996	
4	15 to 19.9 km	35,088	1,299,550	
5	20 to 24.9 km	22,084	817,934	
6	25 to 29.9 km	14,680	543,709	
7	Greater or equal to 30 km	46,630	1,727,038	
8	Not available	4,167	154,333	
9	Not applicable	502,619	18,615,558	Worked before 2015 or never worked or Worked at home or Worked outside Canada and all persons aged less than 15 years.
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**MODE – JTW: Main mode of commuting**

Qualitative

**Field:** 93**Size:** 1**Position:** 448

**Description:** Refers to the main mode of commuting to work. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households who worked for pay or in self-employment. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2015, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Note: Respondents who declared they 'Worked outside Canada' or declared they 'Worked at home' do not belong in this variable's universe. Persons who indicated in the place of work question that they had no fixed workplace address, or specified a usual place of work address, were asked to identify the mode of transportation they most frequently used to commute between home and work. Persons who use more than one mode of transportation were asked to identify the single mode they used for most of the travel distance. As a result, the question provides data on the primary mode of commuting. It does not measure multiple modes of transportation, nor does it measure seasonal variation in mode of transportation or trips made for purposes other than the commute between home and work.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 2015, and who reported having a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Bicycle	7,264	269,041	
2	Car, truck, van as driver	357,640	13,245,881	
3	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	838	31,038	
4	Other modes	6,401	237,070	
5	Car, truck, van as passenger	30,537	1,130,994	
6	Public transit	63,779	2,362,169	
7	Walked	28,959	1,072,570	
9	Not applicable	435,003	16,111,302	Worked before 2015 or never worked or worked at home or worked outside Canada and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**POWST – POW: Place of work status**

Qualitative

**Field:** 114**Size:** 1**Position:** 496

**Description:** Refers to the classification of people according to whether they worked at home, outside Canada, had no fixed workplace or worked at a specific address. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households who worked for pay or in self-employment. The variable usually related to the individual's job held during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2015, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Furthermore, for those individuals, if their subdivision of usual place of work was closer to their residence 1 year ago than their current residence, the former residence was used to calculate POWST codes 4 through 7. Therefore, there may be slight discrepancies for such records when comparing a combination of POWST codes 4-7, POWPR and PR or CMA.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked since January 1, 2015

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Worked at home	39,589	1,466,257	
2	No fixed workplace	67,285	2,491,996	
3	Worked outside Canada	2,428	89,929	
4	Worked in census subdivision (municipality) of residence	246,208	9,118,527	
5	Worked in a different census subdivision (municipality) within the census division (county) of residence	88,607	3,281,877	
6	Worked in a different census division (county)	82,066	3,039,607	
7	Worked in a different province or territory	4,768	176,606	
8	Not available	8,052	298,222	
9	Not Applicable	391,418	14,497,043	Worked before 2015 or never worked and all persons aged less than 15 years
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	



**PWDUR – JTW: Commuting duration**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 120**Size:** 1**Position:** 505

**Description:** Refers to the length of time, in minutes, usually required by a person to travel between their place of residence and their place of work. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households who worked for pay or in self-employment. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2015, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Note: Respondents who declared they 'Worked outside Canada' or declared they 'Worked at home' do not belong in this variable's universe.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 2015, and who reported having a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Less than 15 minutes	139,487	5,166,255	
2	Between 15 and 29 minutes	164,408	6,089,134	
3	Between 30 and 44 minutes	99,912	3,700,371	
4	Between 45 and 59 minutes	42,597	1,577,660	
5	60 minutes and over	44,847	1,661,010	
8	Not available	4,167	154,333	
9	Not applicable	435,003	16,111,302	Worked before 2015 or never worked or Worked at home or Worked outside Canada and all persons aged less than 15 years.
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PWLEAVE – JTW: Time leaving for work**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 121**Size:** 1**Position:** 506

**Description:** Refers to the time (in hours and minutes) at which a respondent usually leaves to go to work. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households who worked for pay or in self-employment. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2015, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. The variable is derived from Question 44a, Time leaving for work. Note: Respondents who declared they 'Worked outside Canada' or declared they 'Worked at home' do not belong in this variable's universe.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 2015, and who reported having a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	33,380	1,236,286	
2	6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	86,492	3,203,364	
3	7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	135,711	5,026,329	
4	8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	103,410	3,830,015	
5	9:00 a.m. to 3:59 p.m.	85,390	3,162,591	
6	4:00 p.m. to 4:59 a.m.	46,868	1,735,844	
8	Not available	4,167	154,333	
9	Not applicable	435,003	16,111,302	Worked before 2015 or never worked or Worked at home or Worked outside Canada and all persons aged less than 15 years.
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PWOCC – JTW: Commuting vehicle occupancy**

Qualitative

**Field:** 122**Size:** 1**Position:** 507

**Description:** Refers to the usual number of commuters in the car, truck or van used by the person to travel to work. Applies to persons aged 15 years and over, in private households who worked for pay or in self-employment. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2015, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Note: Only respondents who declared having a 'Usual place of work' or 'No fixed workplace address' and who declared using a 'Car, truck or van' as a driver or as a passenger are part of this variable's universe. Respondents were asked to identify the mode of transportation they most frequently used to commute between home and work. Persons who use more than one mode of transportation were asked to identify the single mode they used for most of the travel distance. As a result, the question provides data on the primary mode of commuting. It does not measure multiple modes of transportation, nor does it measure seasonal variation in mode of transportation or trips made for purposes other than the commute between home and work.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over, in private households, who worked at some time since January 1, 2015, and who reported having a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address and who reported travelling by car, truck or van as a driver or as a passenger

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Drove alone	325,634	12,060,473	
2	Two people shared the ride to work	52,236	1,934,665	
3	Three or more people shared the ride to work	10,307	381,737	
9	Not applicable	542,244	20,083,189	Worked before 2015 or never worked or Worked at home or Worked outside Canada or did not report "Car, truck or van as a driver/passenger" and all persons aged less than 15 years.
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PWPR – POW: Place of work province**

Qualitative

**Field:** 123**Size:** 2**Position:** 508-509

**Description:** Refers to the place of work province or territory. Applies to persons 15 years of age and over, in private households who worked for pay or in self-employment. The variable usually relates to the individual's job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2015, the information relates to the job held longest during that period. Note: Respondents who declared they 'Worked outside Canada' or declared having 'No fixed workplace address' (such as bus drivers or truck drivers) do not belong in this variable's universe. For respondents who declared they 'Worked at home', their place of work province or territory corresponds to their place of residence province or territory.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households aged 15 years and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2015 and who declared a usual workplace address, or declared working at home

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
10	Newfoundland and Labrador	6,303	233,458	
11	Prince Edward Island	1,872	69,488	
12	Nova Scotia	11,603	429,693	
13	New Brunswick	9,276	343,713	
24	Quebec	107,706	3,989,594	
35	Ontario	177,335	6,568,014	
46	Manitoba	16,456	609,082	
47	Saskatchewan	14,203	526,234	
48	Alberta	55,484	2,054,027	
59	British Columbia	59,487	2,203,531	
70	Northern Canada	1,513	56,042	Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
88	Not available	8,052	298,222	
99	Not applicable	461,131	17,078,968	Worked before 2015 or never worked or Worked outside Canada or report "No fixed address" and all persons aged less than 15 years.
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

## Income

### CAPGN – Income: Net capital gains or losses

Quantitative

Field: 25

Size: 8

Position: 287-294

**Description:** Refers to the net gains received or losses incurred during the reference period from the sale of capital property. This represents the proceeds of disposition minus the adjusted cost base of the property and outlays and expenses incurred to sell the property. Included with adjusted cost base are any expenses incurred to acquire the property and capital expenditures made toward property improvements with the exception of those that are current, such as ongoing repair or maintenance costs.

Capital property includes depreciable property and any property which, if sold, would result in a capital gain or loss (for example, cottages, buildings and securities such as mutual funds).

Non-taxable capital gains or losses on the sale of a principal residence are excluded.

Net capital gains or losses are not included in the definition of total income as published in standard products. An alternate definition of total income including capital gains is also available.

For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

**CFINC – Income: Total income of census family for all persons**

Qualitative

**Field:** 26**Size:** 2**Position:** 295-296

**Description:** Total income of census family for all persons. For a person not in a census family, this variable contains the total income of that individual. For a person in a census family, this variable contains the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family. See variable TotInc.

**Reported for:** Persons in census families and persons not in census families in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Under \$2,000	14,328	530,656	
2	\$2,000 to \$4,999	5,286	195,776	
3	\$5,000 to \$6,999	3,834	141,999	
4	\$7,000 to \$9,999	8,672	321,192	
5	\$10,000 to \$11,999	7,671	284,118	
6	\$12,000 to \$14,999	12,954	479,789	
7	\$15,000 to \$16,999	8,292	307,116	
8	\$17,000 to \$19,999	21,495	796,136	
9	\$20,000 to \$24,999	30,259	1,120,722	
10	\$25,000 to \$29,999	31,613	1,170,877	
11	\$30,000 to \$34,999	34,949	1,294,440	
12	\$35,000 to \$39,999	35,534	1,316,101	
13	\$40,000 to \$44,999	34,612	1,281,943	
14	\$45,000 to \$49,999	34,499	1,277,761	
15	\$50,000 to \$54,999	33,946	1,257,279	
16	\$55,000 to \$59,999	33,215	1,230,203	
17	\$60,000 to \$64,999	32,119	1,189,607	
18	\$65,000 to \$69,999	31,250	1,157,418	
19	\$70,000 to \$74,999	29,909	1,107,755	
20	\$75,000 to \$79,999	29,257	1,083,604	
21	\$80,000 to \$84,999	28,569	1,058,123	
22	\$85,000 to \$89,999	27,476	1,017,636	
23	\$90,000 to \$94,999	25,937	960,632	
24	\$95,000 to \$99,999	24,983	925,299	
25	\$100,000 to \$109,999	46,042	1,705,260	
26	\$110,000 to \$119,999	40,809	1,511,434	
27	\$120,000 to \$129,999	35,749	1,324,032	
28	\$130,000 to \$139,999	31,373	1,161,956	
29	\$140,000 to \$149,999	27,528	1,019,538	
30	\$150,000 to \$174,999	52,059	1,928,071	
31	\$175,000 to \$199,999	34,573	1,280,442	
32	\$200,000 to \$249,999	35,978	1,332,458	
33	\$250,000 and over	40,109	1,485,425	
88	Not available	5,542	205,266	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**CFINC\_AT – Income: After-tax income of census family for all persons**

Qualitative

**Field:** 27**Size:** 2**Position:** 297-298

**Description:** After-tax income of census family for all persons. For a person not in a census family, this variable contains the after-tax income of that individual. For a person in a census family, this variable contains is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that family. See variable TotInc\_AT.

**Reported for:** Persons in census families and persons not in census families in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Under \$2,000	15,037	556,915	
2	\$2,000 to \$4,999	5,372	198,962	
3	\$5,000 to \$6,999	3,878	143,629	
4	\$7,000 to \$9,999	8,794	325,710	
5	\$10,000 to \$11,999	7,759	287,377	
6	\$12,000 to \$14,999	13,202	488,975	
7	\$15,000 to \$16,999	8,634	319,782	
8	\$17,000 to \$19,999	22,432	830,841	
9	\$20,000 to \$24,999	33,457	1,239,171	
10	\$25,000 to \$29,999	35,331	1,308,585	
11	\$30,000 to \$34,999	40,540	1,501,522	
12	\$35,000 to \$39,999	40,898	1,514,767	
13	\$40,000 to \$44,999	41,189	1,525,541	
14	\$45,000 to \$49,999	41,512	1,537,505	
15	\$50,000 to \$54,999	41,313	1,530,136	
16	\$55,000 to \$59,999	40,158	1,487,350	
17	\$60,000 to \$64,999	38,526	1,426,907	
18	\$65,000 to \$69,999	37,833	1,401,240	
19	\$70,000 to \$74,999	36,587	1,355,085	
20	\$75,000 to \$79,999	34,554	1,279,783	
21	\$80,000 to \$84,999	32,936	1,219,858	
22	\$85,000 to \$89,999	31,175	1,154,628	
23	\$90,000 to \$94,999	28,870	1,069,256	
24	\$95,000 to \$99,999	26,910	996,660	
25	\$100,000 to \$109,999	47,278	1,751,027	
26	\$110,000 to \$119,999	39,570	1,465,536	
27	\$120,000 to \$129,999	46,429	1,719,564	
28	\$135,000 to \$149,999	33,635	1,245,704	
29	\$150,000 to \$174,999	36,051	1,335,170	
30	\$175,000 to \$199,999	19,524	723,073	
31	\$200,000 to \$249,999	17,426	645,368	
32	\$250,000 and over	18,069	669,172	
88	Not available	5,542	205,266	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**CHDBN – Income: Child benefits**

Quantitative

**Field:** 30**Size:** 8**Position:** 301-308

**Description:** Refers to payments received by parents or guardians with dependent children from various federal, provincial and territorial child benefit programs during the reference period. For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**CHLDC – Income: Child care expenses paid**

Quantitative

**Field:** 31**Size:** 8**Position:** 309-316

**Description:** Refers to all payments made over the period of 2015 for non-parental child care arrangements which allowed the responsible person(s) to earn employment income. Included in these expenses are babysitters, daycares, day camps, live-in caregivers or any arrangement in which money was exchanged for child care services. Excluded are child care payments made for purposes unrelated to earning employment income, such as entertainment or personal needs.

This variable's quality was assessed only as a component of non-discretionary spending for MBM and may have minor inconsistencies when viewed alone.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**CQPPB – Income: Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) benefits**

Quantitative

**Field:** 39**Size:** 8**Position:** 329-336

**Description:** Refers to benefits received during the reference period from the Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan in the form of retirement pensions, survivors' benefits and disability benefits. It does not include lump-sum death benefits.

For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**EFDECILE – Income: National economic family after-tax income decile for all persons**

Qualitative

**Field:** 44**Size:** 2**Position:** 342-343

**Description:** This variable provides the decile rank of the economic family or person not in an economic family. Using data from the 2016 Census, the decile cut-points are determined based on the Canadian distribution of the adjusted after-tax income of economic families for all persons in private households.

Code 1 represents the lowest income decile and 10 represents the highest income decile.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Lowest decile	92,229	3,415,930	
2	Second decile	92,423	3,423,156	
3	Third decile	93,100	3,448,210	
4	Fourth decile	92,011	3,407,881	
5	Fifth decile	92,282	3,417,894	
6	Sixth decile	93,068	3,446,992	
7	Seventh decile	92,299	3,418,488	
8	Eighth decile	92,126	3,412,047	
9	Ninth decile	93,023	3,445,209	
10	Highest decile	92,318	3,418,991	
88	Not available	5,542	205,266	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**EFDIMBM – Income: Disposable income for MBM of economic family for all persons**

Qualitative

**Field:** 45**Size:** 2**Position:** 344-345

**Description:** Disposable income for the Market Basket Measure (MBM) of economic family for all persons. For units in households that own a dwelling without a mortgage, the mortgage-free owners' difference in expenditures for the MBM is added to the disposable income.

This variable contains the dollar amount unadjusted for family size.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Under \$2,000	11,272	417,481	
2	\$2,000 to \$4,999	4,641	171,888	
3	\$5,000 to \$6,999	3,550	131,484	
4	\$7,000 to \$9,999	8,417	311,747	
5	\$10,000 to \$11,999	7,312	270,826	
6	\$12,000 to \$14,999	11,649	431,454	
7	\$15,000 to \$16,999	9,972	369,345	
8	\$17,000 to \$19,999	19,123	708,281	
9	\$20,000 to \$24,999	32,334	1,197,584	
10	\$25,000 to \$29,999	36,274	1,343,522	
11	\$30,000 to \$34,999	42,420	1,571,153	
12	\$35,000 to \$39,999	44,386	1,643,958	
13	\$40,000 to \$44,999	45,143	1,671,991	
14	\$45,000 to \$49,999	45,010	1,667,069	
15	\$50,000 to \$54,999	44,697	1,655,475	
16	\$55,000 to \$59,999	43,824	1,623,131	
17	\$60,000 to \$64,999	42,974	1,591,651	
18	\$65,000 to \$69,999	41,571	1,539,680	
19	\$70,000 to \$74,999	39,661	1,468,939	
20	\$75,000 to \$79,999	37,858	1,402,152	
21	\$80,000 to \$84,999	35,403	1,311,222	
22	\$85,000 to \$89,999	32,429	1,201,066	
23	\$90,000 to \$94,999	29,676	1,099,102	
24	\$95,000 to \$99,999	26,608	985,471	
25	\$100,000 to \$109,999	45,807	1,696,526	
26	\$110,000 to \$119,999	36,458	1,350,268	
27	\$120,000 to \$134,999	40,910	1,515,133	
28	\$135,000 to \$149,999	28,351	1,049,996	
29	\$150,000 to \$174,999	29,407	1,089,095	
30	\$175,000 to \$199,999	16,013	593,041	
31	\$200,000 to \$249,999	15,145	560,889	
32	\$250,000 and over	16,584	614,176	
88	Not available	5,542	205,266	

<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>
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**EFINC – Income: Total income of economic family for all persons**

Qualitative

**Field:** 46**Size:** 2**Position:** 346-347

**Description:** Total income of economic family for all persons. For a person not in an economic family, this variable contains the total income of that individual. For a person in an economic family, this variable contains the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family. See variable TotInc.

**Reported for:** Persons in economic families and persons not in economic families in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Under \$2,000	9,592	355,258	
2	\$2,000 to \$4,999	4,145	153,518	
3	\$5,000 to \$6,999	3,029	112,186	
4	\$7,000 to \$9,999	7,158	265,119	
5	\$10,000 to \$11,999	6,426	238,007	
6	\$12,000 to \$14,999	10,894	403,493	
7	\$15,000 to \$16,999	7,049	261,079	
8	\$17,000 to \$19,999	17,656	653,950	
9	\$20,000 to \$24,999	26,574	984,241	
10	\$25,000 to \$29,999	27,734	1,027,209	
11	\$30,000 to \$34,999	31,913	1,181,996	
12	\$35,000 to \$39,999	33,052	1,224,175	
13	\$40,000 to \$44,999	32,572	1,206,387	
14	\$45,000 to \$49,999	32,843	1,216,429	
15	\$50,000 to \$54,999	32,768	1,213,652	
16	\$55,000 to \$59,999	32,510	1,204,093	
17	\$60,000 to \$64,999	31,653	1,172,350	
18	\$65,000 to \$69,999	30,949	1,146,271	
19	\$70,000 to \$74,999	30,184	1,117,942	
20	\$75,000 to \$79,999	29,645	1,097,975	
21	\$80,000 to \$84,999	29,293	1,084,938	
22	\$85,000 to \$89,999	28,055	1,039,081	
23	\$90,000 to \$94,999	26,983	999,374	
24	\$95,000 to \$99,999	26,082	966,004	
25	\$100,000 to \$109,999	48,605	1,800,184	
26	\$110,000 to \$119,999	43,527	1,612,102	
27	\$120,000 to \$129,999	38,525	1,426,846	
28	\$130,000 to \$139,999	34,005	1,259,434	
29	\$140,000 to \$149,999	29,944	1,109,019	
30	\$150,000 to \$174,999	57,371	2,124,807	
31	\$175,000 to \$199,999	38,859	1,439,178	
32	\$200,000 to \$249,999	40,988	1,518,009	
33	\$250,000 and over	44,296	1,640,489	
88	Not available	5,542	205,266	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**EFINC\_AT – Income: After-tax income of economic family for all persons**

Qualitative

**Field:** 47**Size:** 2**Position:** 348-349

**Description:** After-tax income of economic family for all persons. For a person not in an economic family, this variable contains the after-tax income of that individual. For a person in an economic family, this variable contains the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that family. See variable TotInc\_AT.

**Reported for:** Persons in economic families and persons not in economic families in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Under \$2,000	10,280	380,740	
2	\$2,000 to \$4,999	4,243	157,148	
3	\$5,000 to \$6,999	3,071	113,741	
4	\$7,000 to \$9,999	7,279	269,600	
5	\$10,000 to \$11,999	6,507	241,007	
6	\$12,000 to \$14,999	11,098	411,049	
7	\$15,000 to \$16,999	7,356	272,449	
8	\$17,000 to \$19,999	18,483	684,581	
9	\$20,000 to \$24,999	29,399	1,088,875	
10	\$25,000 to \$29,999	31,144	1,153,510	
11	\$30,000 to \$34,999	37,049	1,372,225	
12	\$35,000 to \$39,999	38,072	1,410,102	
13	\$40,000 to \$44,999	38,880	1,440,022	
14	\$45,000 to \$49,999	39,660	1,468,915	
15	\$50,000 to \$54,999	39,987	1,481,027	
16	\$55,000 to \$59,999	39,340	1,457,055	
17	\$60,000 to \$64,999	38,193	1,414,575	
18	\$65,000 to \$69,999	37,925	1,404,649	
19	\$70,000 to \$74,999	37,132	1,375,272	
20	\$75,000 to \$79,999	35,237	1,305,081	
21	\$80,000 to \$84,999	33,997	1,259,155	
22	\$85,000 to \$89,999	32,514	1,204,222	
23	\$90,000 to \$94,999	30,594	1,133,107	
24	\$95,000 to \$99,999	28,666	1,061,697	
25	\$100,000 to \$109,999	50,918	1,885,843	
26	\$110,000 to \$119,999	43,223	1,600,831	
27	\$120,000 to \$134,999	51,473	1,906,375	
28	\$135,000 to \$149,999	37,707	1,396,516	
29	\$150,000 to \$174,999	41,767	1,546,867	
30	\$175,000 to \$199,999	23,118	856,179	
31	\$200,000 to \$249,999	20,687	766,140	
32	\$250,000 and over	19,880	736,242	
88	Not available	5,542	205,266	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**EICBN – Income: Employment Insurance (EI) benefits**

Quantitative

**Field:** 49**Size:** 8**Position:** 351-358

**Description:** Refers to all Employment Insurance benefits received during the reference period, before income tax deductions. It includes benefits for unemployment, sickness, maternity, paternity, adoption, compassionate care, work sharing, retraining and benefits to self-employed fishers received under the federal Employment Insurance Program or the Québec Parental Insurance Plan.

For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**EMPIN – Income: Employment income**

Quantitative

**Field:** 50**Size:** 8**Position:** 359-366

**Description:** Refers to all income received as wages, salaries and commission from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period. For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**GOVTI – Income: Other income from government sources**

Quantitative

**Field:** 55**Size:** 8**Position:** 372-379

**Description:** Refers to all government transfers received during the reference period other than those from the following sources:

- Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance and Allowance for the Survivor
- retirement, disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance and Quebec Parental Insurance Plan
- child benefits from federal and provincial programs

The key components of this variable are social assistance benefits, workers' compensation benefits, Working Income Tax Benefit, Goods and Services Tax credits and Harmonized Sales Tax credits, refundable provincial tax credits, provincial income supplements for seniors, other provincial credits, benefits and rebates, veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowance, pensions to widow(er)s and dependants of veterans.

For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

**GTRFS – Income: Government transfers**

Quantitative

**Field:** 56**Size:** 8**Position:** 380-387

**Description:** Refers to all cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period. It includes:

- Old Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance and Allowance for the Survivor
- retirement, disability and survivor benefits from Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance and Quebec Parental Insurance Plan
- child benefits from federal and provincial programs
- social assistance benefits
- workers' compensation benefits
- Working Income Tax Benefit
- Goods and Services Tax credits and Harmonized Sales Tax credits
- other income from government sources

For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

**HHINC – Income: Total income of household**

Qualitative

**Field:** 59**Size:** 2**Position:** 393-394

**Description:** The total income of a household is the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household. See variable TotInc.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Under \$2,000	6,830	252,964	
2	\$2,000 to \$4,999	3,180	117,778	
3	\$5,000 to \$6,999	2,251	83,371	
4	\$7,000 to \$9,999	5,365	198,710	
5	\$10,000 to \$11,999	4,935	182,783	
6	\$12,000 to \$14,999	8,658	320,677	
7	\$15,000 to \$16,999	5,699	211,078	
8	\$17,000 to \$19,999	15,118	559,950	
9	\$20,000 to \$24,999	23,580	873,354	
10	\$25,000 to \$29,999	25,553	946,433	
11	\$30,000 to \$34,999	30,153	1,116,814	
12	\$35,000 to \$39,999	31,850	1,179,661	
13	\$40,000 to \$44,999	31,768	1,176,614	
14	\$45,000 to \$49,999	32,346	1,198,026	
15	\$50,000 to \$54,999	32,617	1,208,064	
16	\$55,000 to \$59,999	32,706	1,211,356	
17	\$60,000 to \$64,999	32,125	1,189,835	
18	\$65,000 to \$69,999	31,550	1,168,534	
19	\$70,000 to \$74,999	30,889	1,144,055	
20	\$75,000 to \$79,999	30,439	1,127,385	
21	\$80,000 to \$84,999	30,311	1,122,642	
22	\$85,000 to \$89,999	28,943	1,071,972	
23	\$90,000 to \$94,999	27,925	1,034,263	
24	\$95,000 to \$99,999	27,140	1,005,189	
25	\$100,000 to \$109,999	50,708	1,878,071	
26	\$110,000 to \$119,999	45,272	1,676,729	
27	\$120,000 to \$129,999	40,316	1,493,177	
28	\$130,000 to \$139,999	35,606	1,318,728	
29	\$140,000 to \$149,999	31,245	1,157,202	
30	\$150,000 to \$174,999	60,047	2,223,912	
31	\$175,000 to \$199,999	40,690	1,506,987	
32	\$200,000 to \$249,999	42,940	1,590,298	
33	\$250,000 and over	46,124	1,708,185	
88	Not available	5,542	205,266	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	



**HHINC\_AT – Income: After-tax income of household**

Qualitative

**Field:** 60**Size:** 2**Position:** 395-396

**Description:** The after-tax income of a household is the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of that household. See variable TotInc\_AT.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Under \$2,000	7,507	278,038	
2	\$2,000 to \$4,999	3,273	121,222	
3	\$5,000 to \$6,999	2,294	84,964	
4	\$7,000 to \$9,999	5,467	202,487	
5	\$10,000 to \$11,999	5,022	186,006	
6	\$12,000 to \$14,999	8,829	327,011	
7	\$15,000 to \$16,999	5,880	217,782	
8	\$17,000 to \$19,999	15,667	580,285	
9	\$20,000 to \$24,999	25,794	955,357	
10	\$25,000 to \$29,999	28,535	1,056,882	
11	\$30,000 to \$34,999	34,854	1,290,934	
12	\$35,000 to \$39,999	36,786	1,362,478	
13	\$40,000 to \$44,999	38,230	1,415,953	
14	\$45,000 to \$49,999	39,489	1,462,586	
15	\$50,000 to \$54,999	40,265	1,491,329	
16	\$55,000 to \$59,999	40,052	1,483,431	
17	\$60,000 to \$64,999	38,993	1,444,208	
18	\$65,000 to \$69,999	39,180	1,451,132	
19	\$70,000 to \$74,999	38,208	1,415,126	
20	\$75,000 to \$79,999	36,395	1,347,972	
21	\$80,000 to \$84,999	35,340	1,308,895	
22	\$85,000 to \$89,999	33,787	1,251,370	
23	\$90,000 to \$94,999	31,860	1,179,995	
24	\$95,000 to \$99,999	29,862	1,105,992	
25	\$100,000 to \$109,999	53,279	1,973,282	
26	\$110,000 to \$119,999	45,266	1,676,496	
27	\$120,000 to \$134,999	53,992	1,999,666	
28	\$135,000 to \$149,999	39,654	1,468,622	
29	\$150,000 to \$174,999	43,948	1,627,637	
30	\$175,000 to \$199,999	24,440	905,138	
31	\$200,000 to \$249,999	21,930	812,173	
32	\$250,000 and over	20,801	770,350	
88	Not available	5,542	205,266	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**HHMRKINC – Income: Market income of household**

Qualitative

**Field:** 61**Size:** 2**Position:** 397-398

**Description:** The market income of a household is the sum of the market incomes of all members of that household. See variable MrkInc.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Under \$2,000	56,876	2,106,579	
2	\$2,000 to \$4,999	15,057	557,679	
3	\$5,000 to \$6,999	9,133	338,270	
4	\$7,000 to \$9,999	13,884	514,235	
5	\$10,000 to \$11,999	10,033	371,604	
6	\$12,000 to \$14,999	15,094	559,055	
7	\$15,000 to \$16,999	10,254	379,788	
8	\$17,000 to \$19,999	15,440	571,871	
9	\$20,000 to \$24,999	26,851	994,514	
10	\$25,000 to \$29,999	27,724	1,026,846	
11	\$30,000 to \$34,999	28,660	1,061,508	
12	\$35,000 to \$39,999	29,697	1,099,917	
13	\$40,000 to \$44,999	29,575	1,095,392	
14	\$45,000 to \$49,999	29,723	1,100,869	
15	\$50,000 to \$54,999	29,492	1,092,318	
16	\$55,000 to \$59,999	28,364	1,050,535	
17	\$60,000 to \$64,999	27,977	1,036,197	
18	\$65,000 to \$69,999	27,519	1,019,234	
19	\$70,000 to \$74,999	27,168	1,006,230	
20	\$75,000 to \$79,999	26,721	989,676	
21	\$80,000 to \$84,999	26,177	969,523	
22	\$85,000 to \$89,999	24,786	917,998	
23	\$90,000 to \$94,999	24,251	898,183	
24	\$95,000 to \$99,999	23,269	861,813	
25	\$100,000 to \$109,999	42,875	1,587,946	
26	\$110,000 to \$119,999	38,604	1,429,763	
27	\$120,000 to \$129,999	34,640	1,282,949	
28	\$130,000 to \$139,999	30,139	1,116,243	
29	\$140,000 to \$149,999	26,595	984,976	
30	\$150,000 to \$174,999	52,320	1,937,723	
31	\$175,000 to \$199,999	35,349	1,309,172	
32	\$200,000 to \$249,999	37,803	1,400,041	
33	\$250,000 and over	42,829	1,586,152	
88	Not available	5,542	205,266	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**INCTAX – Income: Income taxes**

Quantitative

**Field:** 72**Size:** 8**Position:** 411-418

**Description:** Income taxes on income received during the reference period. It is the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes also include health care premiums and Yukon First Nations Tax in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands. For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**INVST – Income: Investment income**

Quantitative

**Field:** 73**Size:** 8**Position:** 419-426

**Description:** Refers to income received during the reference period in the form of interest from deposits in banks, trust companies, co-operatives, credit unions, caisses populaires, etc., interests on savings certificates, bonds and debentures, dividends from both Canadian and foreign stocks, net rental income from real estate, mortgage and loan interest received, regular income from an estate or trust fund, interest from insurance policies, and net partnership income for a limited or non-active partner. This variable does not include net capital gains or losses as they are not part of the standard income definition. For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**LICO – Income: Low-income status based on LICO-BT**

Qualitative

**Field:** 76**Size:** 1**Position:** 430

**Description:** Refers to the income situation of a person in relation to the Low-income cut-offs, before-tax (LICO-BT). Persons with income that is below this low-income line are considered to be in low income.

This variable is defined even for those living in areas where low-income concepts are not applicable, (i.e. the territories or areas of certain census subdivision types, such as Indian reserves).

Caution should be used when applying low-income concepts to certain geographic areas or to certain populations. The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing, First Nations band housing) and sizeable barter economies or consumption from own production (such as product from hunting, farming or fishing) could make the interpretation of low-income statistics more difficult in these situations.

This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons in low income or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that is below the low-income line.

**Reported for:** Economic families and persons not in economic families aged 15 years and over in private households where low-income concepts are applicable

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Member of a non-low income economic family or non-low income person aged 15 years and over not in an economic family	802,804	29,733,456	
2	Member of a low income economic family or low income person aged 15 years and over not in an economic family	119,317	4,419,184	
8	Not available	5,542	205,266	
9	Not applicable	2,758	102,158	Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LICO\_AT – Income: Low-income status based on LICO-AT**

Qualitative

**Field:** 77**Size:** 1**Position:** 431

**Description:** Refers to the income situation of a person in relation to the Low-income cut-offs, after-tax (LICO-AT). Persons with income that is below this low-income line are considered to be in low income.

This variable is defined even for those living in areas where low-income concepts are not applicable, (i.e. the territories or areas of certain census subdivision types, such as Indian reserves).

Caution should be used when applying low-income concepts to certain geographic areas or to certain populations. The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing, First Nations band housing) and sizeable barter economies or consumption from own production (such as product from hunting, farming or fishing) could make the interpretation of low-income statistics more difficult in these situations.

This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons in low income or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that is below the low-income line.

**Reported for:** Economic families and persons not in economic families aged 15 years and over in private households where low-income concepts are applicable

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Member of a non-low income economic family or non-low income person aged 15 years and over not in an economic family	835,873	30,958,256	
2	Member of a low income economic family or low income person aged 15 years and over not in an economic family	86,248	3,194,384	
8	Not available	5,542	205,266	
9	Not applicable	2,758	102,158	Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LOLIMA – Income: Low-income status based on LIM-AT**

Qualitative

**Field:** 80**Size:** 1**Position:** 435

**Description:** Refers to the income situation of a person in relation to the Low-income measure, after-tax (LIM-AT). Persons with income that is below this low-income line are considered to be in low income.

This variable is defined even for those living in areas where low-income concepts are not applicable, (i.e. the territories or areas of certain census subdivision types, such as Indian reserves).

Caution should be used when applying low-income concepts to certain geographic areas or to certain populations. The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing, First Nations band housing) and sizeable barter economies or consumption from own production (such as product from hunting, farming or fishing) could make the interpretation of low-income statistics more difficult in these situations.

This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons in low income or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that is below the low-income line.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households, excluding persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Member of a non-low income household	788,237	29,193,879	
2	Member of a low income household	133,884	4,958,760	
8	Not available	5,542	205,266	
9	Not applicable	2,758	102,158	Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LOLIMB – Income: Low-income status based on LIM-BT**

Qualitative

**Field:** 81**Size:** 1**Position:** 436

**Description:** Refers to the income situation of a person in relation to the Low-income measure, before-tax (LIM-BT). Persons with income that is below this low-income line are considered to be in low income.

This variable is defined even for those living in areas where low-income concepts are not applicable, (i.e. the territories or areas of certain census subdivision types, such as Indian reserves).

Caution should be used when applying low-income concepts to certain geographic areas or to certain populations. The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing, First Nations band housing) and sizeable barter economies or consumption from own production (such as product from hunting, farming or fishing) could make the interpretation of low-income statistics more difficult in these situations.

This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons in low income or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that is below the low-income line.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households, excluding persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Member of a non-low income household	757,122	28,041,447	
2	Member of a low income household	164,999	6,111,193	
8	Not available	5,542	205,266	
9	Not applicable	2,758	102,158	Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**LOMBM – Income: Low-income status based on MBM**

Qualitative

**Field:** 82**Size:** 1**Position:** 437

**Description:** Refers to the income situation of a person in relation to Employment and Social Development Canada's Market Basket Measure (MBM). Persons with income that is below this low-income line are considered to be in low income. The income to which the MBM is compared is the disposable income (EfDIMBM).

This variable is defined even for those living in areas where low-income concepts are not applicable (i.e., areas of certain census subdivision types, such as Indian reserves). Residents of the territories are excluded from the concept.

Caution should be used when applying low-income concepts to certain geographic areas or to certain populations. The existence of substantial in-kind transfers (such as subsidized housing, First Nations band housing) and sizeable barter economies or consumption from own production (such as products from hunting, farming or fishing) could make the interpretation of low-income statistics more difficult in these situations.

This variable is suitable to obtain a count of persons in low income or to classify the population. The prevalence of low income is usually expressed as the percentage of the applicable population in private households that is below the low-income line.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households, excluding persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Member of a non-low income economic family or non-low income person aged 15 years and over not in an economic family	800,593	29,651,560	
2	Member of a low income economic family or low income person aged 15 years and over not in an economic family	121,528	4,501,080	
8	Not available	5,542	205,266	
9	Not applicable	2,758	102,158	Persons living in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**MRKINC – Income: Market income**

Quantitative

**Field:** 94**Size:** 8**Position:** 449-456

**Description:** Refers to the sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans [RRSPs] and registered retirement income funds [RRIFs]) and other income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

**OASGI – Income: Old Age Security pension (OAS) and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)**

Quantitative

**Field:** 103**Size:** 8**Position:** 470-477

**Description:** Refers to Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplements paid to persons aged 65 years and over, and to the Allowance and Allowance for the Survivor paid to 60- to 64-year-old spouses of old age security recipients or widow(er)s by the federal government during the reference period.  
For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**OTINC – Income: Market income not included elsewhere**

Quantitative

**Field:** 104**Size:** 8**Position:** 478-485

**Description:** Refers to regular cash income from market sources that are not included in any of the other market income sources during the reference period. For example, severance pay and retirement allowances, alimony or child support received, periodic support from other persons not in the household, any income from abroad that is not investment income, scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants, and artists' project grants are included. For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**RETIR – Income: Private retirement income**

Quantitative

**Field:** 126**Size:** 8**Position:** 512-519

**Description:** Refers to all regular income received during the reference period associated with employer or personal retirement pensions, benefits or savings plans. It includes payments received from all annuities, including payments from employer's registered retirement plans (RPP), pooled registered pension plans (PRPP) and matured registered retirement savings plans (RRSP) in the form of a life annuity, a fixed-term annuity, a registered retirement income fund (RRIF) or an income-averaging annuity contract; pensions paid to widow(er)s or other relatives of deceased pensioners; pensions of retired civil servants, Canadian Forces personnel and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) officers; annuity payments received from the Canadian Government Annuities Fund, an insurance company, etc. It does not include lump-sum death benefits, lump-sum benefits or withdrawals from a pension plan or RRSP or refunds of over-contributions.

For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**SEMPI – Income: Net self-employment income**

Quantitative

**Field:** 128**Size:** 8**Position:** 522-529

**Description:** Refers to the net income (gross receipts minus cost of operation and capital cost allowance) received during the reference period from self-employment activities, either on own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the person's share of income is included. Net partnership income of a limited or non-active partner is excluded.

It includes farming income, fishing income and income from unincorporated business or professional practice. Commission income for a self-employed commission salesperson and royalties from a work or invention with expenses associated are also included in this source.

For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**TOTINC – Income: Total income**

Quantitative

**Field:** 134**Size:** 8**Position:** 539-546

**Description:** Total income refers to receipts from certain sources (in cash and, in some circumstances, in kind), before income taxes and deductions, during the reference period. The monetary receipts included are those that tend to be of a regular and recurring nature. Receipts that are included as income are:

- employment income from wages, salaries, tips, commissions and net income from self-employment (for both unincorporated farm and non-farm activities)
- income from investment sources, such as dividends and interest on bonds, accounts, guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) and mutual funds
- income from employer and personal pension sources, such as private pensions and payments from annuities and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs)
- other regular cash income, such as child support payments received, spousal support payments (alimony) received and scholarships
- income from government sources, such as social assistance, child benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, Old Age Security benefits, Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan benefits and disability income.

Receipts excluded from this income definition are:

- one-time receipts, such as lottery winnings, gambling winnings, cash inheritances, lump sum insurance settlements and tax-free savings account (TFSA) or registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) withdrawals
- capital gains because they are not by their nature regular and recurring. It is further assumed that they are more relevant to the concept of wealth than the concept of income
- employer's contributions to registered pension plans, Canada Pension Plan, Quebec Pension Plan and Employment Insurance
- voluntary inter-household transfers, imputed rent, goods and services produced for barter, and goods produced for own consumption.

For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

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**TOTINC\_AT – Income: After-tax income**

Quantitative

**Field:** 135**Size:** 8**Position:** 547-554

**Description:** After-tax income refers to total income less income taxes during the reference period. Income taxes refers to the sum of federal income taxes, provincial and territorial income taxes, less abatement where applicable. Provincial and territorial income taxes include health care premiums in certain jurisdictions. Abatement reduces the federal income taxes payable by persons residing in Quebec or in certain self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands.

For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

See variables TotInc and IncTax.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1 or -1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

**WAGES – Income: Wages, salaries and commissions**

Quantitative

**Field:** 138**Size:** 8**Position:** 565-572

**Description:** Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income taxes, pension plan contributions and employment insurance premiums during the reference period. While other employee remuneration such as security options benefits, board and lodging and other taxable allowances and benefits are included in this source, employer's contributions to pension plans and employment insurance plans are excluded. Other receipts included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses associated with paid employment, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, supplementary unemployment benefits from an employer or union, research grants, royalties from a work or invention with no associated expenses and all types of casual earnings during the reference period.

For 2016 Census, the reference period for this variable is calendar year 2015.

The value 88,888,888 stands for not available. The value 99,999,999 stands for not applicable and is applied to all persons aged less than 15 years. Otherwise, this variable could be positive, negative or zero and is a rounded value of the amount received by the individual in 2015. Values that would have been rounded to zero have been replaced by 1. In some cases, high values have been top coded and low values have been bottom coded in this file.

**Reported for:** Population aged 15 years and over in private households

## Families and family composition

### CFSIZE – Census family size, stored at the person level

Both qualitative and quantitative

Field: 28

Size: 1

Position: 299

**Description:** Census family size. This represents the number of persons in the individual's census family. For a person not in a census family, or for whom family characteristics were not processed, the value is set to 1. This variable represents a family-level characteristic that has been copied to the person file. When calculating average family size, it may be important to include only one person per family and to exclude persons not in families.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Person not in a census family	163,420	6,052,640	
2	2 persons	270,520	10,019,363	
3	3 persons	170,267	6,306,194	
4	4 persons	206,052	7,631,519	
5	5 persons	81,877	3,032,436	
6	6 persons	24,048	890,636	
7	7 persons or more	11,119	411,790	
8	Not available	3,118	115,486	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

### CFSTAT – Household living arrangements of person, simple version

Qualitative

Field: 29

Size: 1

Position: 300

**Description:** Household living arrangements of person, simple version. This is a collapsed version of the variable Household living arrangements of person.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Married spouse or common-law partner without children	217,660	8,061,568	
2	Married spouse or common-law partner with children	226,873	8,402,650	
3	Lone parent	43,483	1,610,493	
4	Child of a couple	211,106	7,818,664	
5	Child of a lone parent	66,530	2,464,084	
6	Person living alone	107,083	3,966,122	
7	Person living with non-relatives only	36,145	1,338,683	
8	Person not in a census family but living with other relatives	21,541	797,799	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**EFSIZE – Economic family size, stored at the person level**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 48**Size:** 1**Position:** 350

**Description:** Economic family size. This represents the number of persons in the individual's economic family. For a person not in an economic family, or for whom family characteristics were not processed, the value is set to 1. This variable represents a family-level characteristic that has been copied to the person file. When calculating average family size, it may be important to include only one person per family and to exclude persons not in families.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Person not in an economic family	142,509	5,278,175	
2	2 persons	250,681	9,284,590	
3	3 persons	164,960	6,109,651	
4	4 persons	204,584	7,577,155	
5	5 persons	96,870	3,587,726	
6	6 persons	39,776	1,473,147	
7	7 persons or more	27,923	1,034,134	
8	Not available	3,118	115,486	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PKID0\_1 – Number of children in census family aged 0 or 1**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 105**Size:** 1**Position:** 486

**Description:** Number of children in census family aged 0 or 1.

**Reported for:** Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	None	690,613	25,578,285	
1	One or more	68,845	2,549,763	
8	Not available	6,194	229,411	
9	Not applicable	164,769	6,102,604	Persons not in a census family
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PKID15\_24 – Number of children in census family aged 15 to 24**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 106**Size:** 1**Position:** 487

**Description:** Number of children in census family aged 15 to 24.

**Reported for:** Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	None	536,765	19,880,199	
1	One or more	222,693	8,247,850	
8	Not available	6,194	229,411	
9	Not applicable	164,769	6,102,604	Persons not in a census family
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PKID2\_5 – Number of children in census family aged 2 to 5**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 107**Size:** 1**Position:** 488**Description:** Number of children in census family aged 2 to 5.**Reported for:** Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	None	625,091	23,151,572	
1	One or more	134,367	4,976,477	
8	Not available	6,194	229,411	
9	Not applicable	164,769	6,102,604	Persons not in a census family
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PKID25 – Number of children in census family aged 25 and over**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 108**Size:** 1**Position:** 489**Description:** Number of children in census family aged 25 and over.**Reported for:** Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	None	670,732	24,841,891	
1	One or more	88,726	3,286,158	
8	Not available	6,194	229,411	
9	Not applicable	164,769	6,102,604	Persons not in a census family
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PKID6\_14 – Number of children in census family aged 6 to 14**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 109**Size:** 1**Position:** 490**Description:** Number of children in census family aged 6 to 14.**Reported for:** Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	None	511,530	18,945,619	
1	One or more	247,928	9,182,430	
8	Not available	6,194	229,411	
9	Not applicable	164,769	6,102,604	Persons not in a census family
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PKIDS – Indicator of whether any children are present in census family**

Qualitative

**Field:** 110**Size:** 1**Position:** 491**Description:** Indicator of whether any children are present in census family.**Reported for:** Persons in census families in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	None	217,660	8,061,568	
1	One or more	547,992	20,295,892	
9	Not applicable	164,769	6,102,604	Persons not in a census family
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

## Households

### HHSIZE – Household size

Both qualitative and quantitative

Field: 62

Size: 1

Position: 399

Description: Refers to the number of persons in a private household.

Reported for: Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	1 person	107,081	3,966,048	
2	2 persons	261,236	9,675,522	
3	3 persons	173,165	6,413,533	
4	4 persons	209,534	7,760,483	
5	5 persons	101,774	3,769,348	
6	6 persons	42,539	1,575,476	
7	7 persons or more	31,974	1,184,168	
8	Not available	3,118	115,486	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	



**HHTYPE – Household type**

Qualitative

**Field:** 63**Size:** 1**Position:** 400

**Description:** Household type. This variable refers to the differentiation of households on the basis of whether they are census family households or non-census-family households. Census family households are those that contain at least one census family. Non-census-family households are either one person living alone or a group of two or more persons who live together but do not constitute a census family. Census family households may be differentiated based on the presence of additional persons (that is, persons not in a census family). This variable is new for 2016.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	One-census-family household without additional persons: Couple without children	196,042	7,260,911	
2	One-census-family household without additional persons: Couple with children	387,884	14,365,990	
3	One-census-family household with additional persons: Couple without children	13,609	504,029	
4	One-census-family household with additional persons: Couple with children	37,103	1,374,148	
5	One-census-family household without additional persons: Lone parent family	85,611	3,170,814	
6	One-census-family household with additional persons: Lone parent family	19,330	715,916	
7	Multiple-census-family household	47,583	1,762,298	
8	Non-census-family households One person household	107,083	3,966,122	
9	Non-census-family household: Two or more person non-census-family household	36,176	1,339,836	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PRIHM – Primary household maintainer**

Qualitative

**Field:** 119**Size:** 1**Position:** 504

**Description:** This variable identifies the first person in the household identified as being a household maintainer. In the case of a household where two or more people are listed as household maintainers, the first person listed is chosen as the main household maintainer.

The order of the persons in a household is determined by the order in which the respondent lists the persons on the questionnaire. Generally, an adult is listed first followed, if applicable, by that person's spouse or common-law partner and by their children. The order does not necessarily correspond to the proportion of household payments made by the person.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	Person is not primary maintainer	550,521	20,389,580	
1	Person is primary maintainer	379,900	14,070,484	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

## Dwelling: Housing and shelter cost

### BEDRM – Bedrooms

Both qualitative and quantitative

Field: 23

Size: 1

Position: 285

**Description:** Refers to rooms in a private dwelling that are designed mainly for sleeping purposes even if they are now used for other purposes, such as guest rooms and television rooms. Also included are rooms used as bedrooms now, even if they were not originally built as bedrooms, such as bedrooms in a finished basement. Bedrooms exclude rooms designed for another use during the day such as dining rooms and living rooms even if they may be used for sleeping purposes at night. By definition, one-room private dwellings such as bachelor or studio apartments have zero bedrooms.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	No bedroom	2,886	106,891	
1	1 bedroom	68,208	2,526,279	
2	2 bedrooms	182,069	6,743,445	
3	3 bedrooms	336,616	12,467,263	
4	4 bedrooms	229,076	8,484,191	
5	5 bedrooms or more	103,246	3,823,847	
8	Not available	8,320	308,147	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

### CONDO – Condominium status

Qualitative

Field: 37

Size: 1

Position: 327

**Description:** Refers to whether the private dwelling is part of a condominium development. A condominium is a residential complex in which dwellings are owned individually while land and common elements are held in joint ownership with others.

Dwellings that are in the process of becoming registered condominiums are included as condominiums.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	No, not part of a condominium development	828,221	30,674,895	
1	Yes, part of a condominium development	96,794	3,584,947	
8	Not available	5,406	200,222	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**DTYPE – Structural type of dwelling**

Qualitative

**Field:** 43**Size:** 1**Position:** 341

**Description:** Refers to the structural characteristics and/or dwelling configuration, that is, whether the dwelling is a detached single house, an apartment in a high-rise building, a row house, a mobile home, etc.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Single-detached house	559,375	20,717,339	
2	Apartment	242,299	8,974,374	Apartment or flat in a duplex, apartment in a building that has five or more storeys, apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys
3	Other dwelling	125,983	4,665,981	Semi-detached house, row house, other single-attached house, mobile home, other movable dwelling
8	Not available	2,764	102,370	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**HCORENEED\_IND – Housing core need indicator**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 57**Size:** 3**Position:** 388-390

**Description:** A household is in core housing need if its housing fails to meet at least one of three standards established for housing adequacy, suitability, and affordability, and if its income before taxes is at or below the appropriate community-and-bedroom-specific income threshold.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	Not in core need	791,317	29,308,127	
100	In core need	93,970	3,480,344	
888	Not available	45,134	1,671,592	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**NOS – Housing suitability**

Qualitative

**Field:** 102**Size:** 1**Position:** 469

**Description:** Refers to whether a private household is living in suitable accommodations according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS); that is, whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. A household is deemed to be living in suitable accommodations if its dwelling has enough bedrooms, as calculated using the NOS.

Housing suitability and the National Occupancy Standard (NOS) were developed by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) through consultations with provincial housing agencies.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	Not suitable	77,264	2,861,570	
1	Suitable	844,837	31,290,347	
8	Not available	8,320	308,147	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**PRESMORTG – Mortgage, presence of**

Qualitative

**Field:** 118**Size:** 1**Position:** 503

**Description:** Refers to whether an owner household makes regular mortgage or loan payments for their dwelling.

This variable is reported for private households in owner-occupied private dwellings.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households in owner-occupied private dwellings

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	Without mortgage	218,357	8,087,366	
1	With mortgage	453,726	16,804,561	
8	Not available	4,849	179,591	
9	Not applicable	253,489	9,388,546	Rented farm dwelling, tenant-occupied dwelling and band dwellings
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**REPAIR – Dwelling condition**

Qualitative

**Field:** 125**Size:** 1**Position:** 511

**Description:** Refers to whether the dwelling is in need of repairs. This does not include desirable remodeling or additions.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	No, only regular maintenance is needed	619,975	22,961,997	
2	Yes, minor repairs are needed	248,398	9,199,980	
3	Yes, major repairs are needed	61,508	2,278,087	
8	Not available	540	20,001	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**ROOMS – Rooms**

Both qualitative and quantitative

**Field:** 127**Size:** 2**Position:** 520-521

**Description:** Refers to enclosed areas within a private dwelling which are finished and suitable for year round living. The number of rooms in a private dwelling includes kitchens, bedrooms and finished rooms in the attic or basement. The number of rooms in a private dwelling excludes bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes. Partially divided rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered as such by the respondent (e.g., L-shaped dining-room and living-room arrangements).

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	1 room	2,148	79,558	
2	2 rooms	18,765	695,004	
3	3 rooms	58,444	2,164,617	
4	4 rooms	108,876	4,032,511	
5	5 rooms	134,755	4,990,940	
6	6 rooms	134,026	4,963,898	
7	7 rooms	131,106	4,855,764	
8	8 rooms	122,390	4,532,948	
9	9 rooms	79,811	2,955,954	
10	10 rooms	66,518	2,463,635	
11	11 rooms or more	65,262	2,417,088	
88	Not available	8,320	308,147	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**SHELCO – Shelter cost**

Quantitative

**Field:** 130**Size:** 4**Position:** 531-534

**Description:** Shelter cost refers to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households that own or rent their dwelling.

Shelter costs for owner households include, where applicable, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services. For renter households, shelter costs include, where applicable, the rent and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.

This variable is reported for private households in owner or tenant occupied dwellings that are not located on an agricultural operation operated by a member of the household.

Value ranges from 0 to the maximum amount on the file.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

**SUBSIDY – Subsidized housing**

Qualitative

**Field:** 132**Size:** 1**Position:** 537

**Description:** Refers to whether a renter household lives in a dwelling that is subsidized. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, non-profit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances.

This variable is reported for private households in tenant-occupied private dwellings.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households in tenant-occupied private dwellings

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
0	No, not a subsidized dwelling	220,559	8,168,910	
1	Yes, a subsidized dwelling	29,856	1,105,783	
8	Not available	7,923	293,444	
9	Not applicable	672,083	24,891,927	Owned farm dwelling and Owner occupied dwelling
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**TENUR – Tenure**

Qualitative

**Field:** 133**Size:** 1**Position:** 538

**Description:** Refers to whether the household owns or rents their private dwelling. The private dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium. A household is considered to own their dwelling if some member of the household owns the dwelling even if it is not fully paid for, for example if there is a mortgage or some other claim on it. A household is considered to rent their dwelling if no member of the household owns the dwelling. A household is considered to rent that dwelling even if the dwelling is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative.

For historical and statutory reasons, shelter occupancy on Indian reserves or settlements does not lend itself to the usual classification by standard tenure categories. Therefore, a special category, band housing, has been created and is available as a category in this classification.

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
1	Owned by a member of the household	672,083	24,891,927	
2	Rented or Band housing	253,489	9,388,546	
8	Not available	4,849	179,591	
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**VALUE – Value (owner estimated)**

Quantitative

**Field:** 136**Size:** 8**Position:** 555-562**Description:** Refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the asset were to be sold.

In the context of dwelling, it refers to the value of the entire dwelling, including the value of the land it is on and of any other structure, such as a garage, which is on the property. If the dwelling is located in a building which contains several dwellings, or a combination of residential and business premises, all of which the household owns, the value is estimated as a portion of the market value that applies only to the dwelling in which the household resides.

This variable is reported for owner-occupied non-farm dwellings.

The amount ranges from 1 to the maximum amount on the file.

88,888,888 = Not available

99,999,999 = Not applicable (i.e., tenant occupied dwelling, band housing, rented farm dwelling).

**Reported for:** Persons in private households in owner-occupied private dwellings

## Geography

### CMA – Census metropolitan area or census agglomeration of current residence (2016)

Qualitative

Field: 36

Size: 3

Position: 324-326

**Description:** Refers to the census metropolitan area (CMA), census agglomeration (CA), or non-CMA/CA of current residence (on May 10, 2016).

**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
205	Halifax	10,690	395,880	
399	Moncton – Saint John	7,217	267,420	Moncton and Saint John census metropolitan areas
421	Québec	20,961	776,428	
462	Montréal	108,580	4,021,972	
499	Sherbrooke – Trois-Rivières	9,510	352,265	Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières census metropolitan areas
505	Ottawa – Gatineau	34,964	1,295,009	
532	Oshawa	10,096	373,928	
535	Toronto	158,375	5,865,779	
537	Hamilton	19,826	734,301	
539	St. Catharines – Niagara	10,631	393,743	
541	Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo	14,024	519,411	
555	London	13,207	489,151	
559	Windsor	8,855	327,965	
577	Brantford – Guelph – Barrie	12,942	479,336	Brantford, Guelph and Barrie census metropolitan areas
588	Kingston – Peterborough	7,457	276,187	Kingston and Peterborough census metropolitan areas
599	Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury – Thunder Bay	7,524	278,668	Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay census metropolitan areas
602	Winnipeg	20,457	757,167	
799	Regina – Saskatoon	14,107	522,682	Regina and Saskatoon census metropolitan areas
825	Calgary	37,052	1,371,657	
835	Edmonton	35,034	1,296,951	
933	Vancouver	65,582	2,429,307	
935	Victoria	9,817	363,644	
988	Kelowna – Abbotsford	9,814	363,533	Kelowna and Abbotsford census metropolitan areas
999	Other census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations and other geographies	283,699	10,507,679	Persons not living in selected census metropolitan areas
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	



**PR – Province or territory of current residence (2016)**

Qualitative

**Field:** 115**Size:** 2**Position:** 497-498**Description:** Refers to the province or territory of current residence (on May 10, 2016).**Reported for:** Persons in private households

Code	Description	Unweighted	Weighted	Includes
10	Newfoundland and Labrador	13,830	512,251	
11	Prince Edward Island	3,763	139,686	
12	Nova Scotia	24,528	908,340	
13	New Brunswick	19,720	730,708	
24	Quebec	215,041	7,965,452	
35	Ontario	357,536	13,242,160	
46	Manitoba	33,521	1,240,699	
47	Saskatchewan	28,894	1,070,558	
48	Alberta	107,460	3,978,146	
59	British Columbia	123,109	4,560,238	
70	Northern Canada	3,019	111,826	Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut
<b>Total</b>		<b>930,421</b>	<b>34,460,064</b>	

**Identifier****PPSORT – Unique record identifier**

Identifier

**Field:** 1**Size:** 6**Position:** 1-6**Description:** Unique record identifier

---

## Weighting

### WEIGHT – Individuals weighting factor

Weight

Field: 2

Size: 16

Position: 7-22

Description: Individuals weighting factor

### WT1 – Replicate PUMF weight

Weight

Field: 3

Size: 16

Position: 23-38

Description: Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

### WT2 – Replicate PUMF weight

Weight

Field: 4

Size: 16

Position: 39-54

Description: Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

### WT3 – Replicate PUMF weight

Weight

Field: 5

Size: 16

Position: 55-70

Description: Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

### WT4 – Replicate PUMF weight

Weight

Field: 6

Size: 16

Position: 71-86

Description: Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

### WT5 – Replicate PUMF weight

Weight

Field: 7

Size: 16

Position: 87-102

Description: Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

### WT6 – Replicate PUMF weight

Weight

Field: 8

Size: 16

Position: 103-118

Description: Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

**WT7 – Replicate PUMF weight**

Weight

**Field:** 9**Size:** 16**Position:** 119-134**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.**WT8 – Replicate PUMF weight**

Weight

**Field:** 10**Size:** 16**Position:** 135-150**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.**WT9 – Replicate PUMF weight**

Weight

**Field:** 11**Size:** 16**Position:** 151-166**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.**WT10 – Replicate PUMF weight**

Weight

**Field:** 12**Size:** 16**Position:** 167-182**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.**WT11 – Replicate PUMF weight**

Weight

**Field:** 13**Size:** 16**Position:** 183-198**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.**WT12 – Replicate PUMF weight**

Weight

**Field:** 14**Size:** 16**Position:** 199-214**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.**WT13 – Replicate PUMF weight**

Weight

**Field:** 15**Size:** 16**Position:** 215-230**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

**WT14 – Replicate PUMF weight**

Weight

**Field:** 16**Size:** 16**Position:** 231-246**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

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**WT15 – Replicate PUMF weight**

Weight

**Field:** 17**Size:** 16**Position:** 247-262**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

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**WT16 – Replicate PUMF weight**

Weight

**Field:** 18**Size:** 16**Position:** 263-278**Description:** Weighting factor for replicates, for the purpose of estimating sampling variability.

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## Chapter 3 Sampling method, estimation and data quality

This chapter provides notes on sampling, estimation and quality of the data related to the Individuals Public Use Microdata File (PUMF). It includes the following sections:

- A. Sampling method
- B. Estimation
- C. Data reliability

In Section A, the target population is defined, and the way in which the sample was selected is explained. Section B covers the concept of weighting and briefly describes the usual estimators. Finally, Section C explains how to estimate sampling error.

### A Sampling method

#### A.1 Target population

The target population of the Individuals PUMF is the same as the target population for the 2016 Census long-form. It represents the entire population who lived in Canada on the survey's reference date. Specifically, the 2016 Census long-form questionnaire targeted the total population usually living in Canada in private dwellings, in the provinces and territories. The target population includes persons who live on Indian reserves and in other Indian settlements, permanent residents, non-permanent residents such as refugee claimants, holders of work or study permits, and members of their families living with them. The reference date for the 2016 Census long-form is May 10, 2016.

Excluded from the target population are residents of incompletely enumerated Indian reserves, persons living in collective dwellings, Canadian citizens living abroad and full-time members of the Canadian Forces stationed outside Canada. Also excluded are foreign residents such as representatives of a foreign government assigned to an embassy, high commission or other diplomatic mission in Canada, members of the armed forces of another country stationed in Canada, and residents of another country who are visiting Canada temporarily.

#### A.2 Sample design

The sample for the Individuals PUMF was selected using a two-phase sampling plan applied to the sample of Census long-form respondents. For the first phase, the sample of Census long-form respondents was split into three parts, each representative of the country as a whole. Those parts were used as a survey frame to select the different Census long-form PUMF samples. The first frame was used to select the Individuals file records. The second frame was used to select the Hierarchical file records. The third frame was used to select records for a public use microdata file intended to do international comparisons. In the second phase, the records for the Individuals PUMF were selected from the first of the three frames. The Individuals PUMF sample size represents 2.7% of the target population, which is 930,421 individuals.

##### A.2.a Sampling starting point: Census long-form respondent households

The Individuals file sample is drawn from Census long-form selected households that are part of the target population and responded to the survey. The sample was selected using a single phase plan. Approximately one in four households were selected for the long-form sample. Due to the re-establishment of the mandatory survey in 2015, the final response rate for the 2016 Census long-form was 96.9%, significantly higher than the 68.6% response rate observed in 2011.

Final Census long-form weights vary between 1 and 20. For a responding household, this weight indicates the number of Canadian households it represents. Similarly, this weight also indicates for a person in a responding household the number of Canadian individuals it represents.

### **A.2.b First phase of sampling**

To select the first phase sample for the Individuals file, the Census long-form responding households were sorted by province or territory of residence, number of usual residents in the household, census metropolitan area, census division, census tract and dissemination area. Following this sorting, responding households were systematically split into three parts.

This is equivalent to drawing a systematic sample of the households answering the long-form questionnaire. In order for the selected households to represent the entire target population, their weight was recalculated by dividing the final weight of the detailed questionnaire by the first-phase sampling fraction.

### **A.2.c Second phase of sampling**

In the second phase of sampling, a sample of individuals was drawn from the first-phase sample using a systematic sample design with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the size in question is the weight resulting from the first phase. The goal was to have a self-weighting (i.e. equal weight) sample comprising 2.7% of the target population. A self-weighting sample is desirable because it gives a uniform representation of the target population.

To select the sample, the records are first sorted according to certain variables in order to ensure a good representation of the target population. These variables are:

1. the province or territory of residence;
2. urban-rural indicator;
3. the gender of the person;
4. the following age groupings: 0 to 15 years old; 16 to 35 years old; 36 to 65 years old and 66 years old or older;
5. the following ethnic groupings: British, French, other Canadian North American, European, Asian, multiple ethnic origins, and other simple origins;
6. the highest level of education attained.

The sample is selected systematically with a sampling interval of 37.04 and a random start between 0 to 37.04. The probability of selecting a record is proportional to its selection weighting factor determined during the first phase of sampling.

Once the complete sample is drawn, the final weight of the individuals file (the WEIGHT variable) is calculated for each individual in the sample. It is equal to the individual's first phase weight divided by the second phase selection probability. Individuals selected then have a weight of about 37 on the file (the exact weights vary from province to province due to a small adjustment so that the sum of all weight factors of the selected records corresponds to the published number of individuals from the target universe). The sample size is 2.7% of the population and the file contains 930,421 records.

## **B Estimation**

### **B.1 Weighting**

The microdata file contains a record for each unit selected in the PUMF sample. A certain number of characteristics (described in Chapter 2) are given for each record. Each of these records represents a number of other individuals in the target population of the Census long-form that are not in the PUMF sample. This is reflected in the estimation process variable called 'WEIGHT', which is the weighting factor for each individual unit. It is the number of units in the population represented by each selected unit in the sample. The WEIGHT value may be the same or different from one selected unit to another, depending on the province of residence.

In order to obtain estimates that describe the population, the weighting factor must be used. For example, to estimate the number of persons who speak Chinese at home in Canada, it is necessary to sum WEIGHT for all records having this characteristic on the file. Result based on this strategy are called 'weighted estimation results' or simply 'weighted results'.

**Note:** Users must refrain from publishing unweighted estimates and from conducting analyses based on unweighted data from the file because the unweighted results do not represent the population but only describe the sample. They must also make sure to exclude values of study variables that are not applicable or not available from their calculations because those values might be considered as valid observed values by the statistical software when they are not. For example, values such as 99,999,999 or 88,888,888 for a numeric (or quantitative) variable would be interpreted as valid observed values but should be considered as nominal values indicating these values are not usable in estimation.

Because of the methodology used to protect the confidentiality of respondents, some variables are not available for some individuals. For a small number of variables, the overall number of records impacted is not negligible, which can compromise the quality of estimates produced with the PUMF.

## **B.2 Usual estimators**

The microdata file contains two types of variables: numeric (or quantitative) variables, such as income, and nominal (or qualitative) variables, such as mother tongue. There are several common estimators used for the two types of variables. They are presented in the next sections.

### **B.2.a Nominal or qualitative variables**

#### **B.2.a.1 Estimator of a total**

At the sample level, a total for one geographical area is obtained by counting the records that have the characteristics sought in the area. This unweighted total may be used to study the sample, but not the population.

The total at the population level is estimated by summing the weight of the records that have the characteristics sought in the area. This weighted sample total is a proper estimate of the population total.

#### **Example 1:**

The object is to estimate the total number of women aged 25 and over living in the Edmonton census metropolitan area (CMA) whose highest level of schooling was a master's degree or a doctorate.

First, we identify the records that satisfy the condition  $CMA = 835$ ,  $SEX = 1$ ,  $(AGEGRP \geq 9 \text{ and } AGEGRP \leq 88)$  and  $HDGREE = 12 \text{ or } 13$  on the file. We accordingly obtain a total of 694 records that satisfy the condition. Secondly, we estimate the population total by summing up the WEIGHT of the 694 records. The estimate of the population total is 25,692.

#### **B.2.a.2 Estimator of a proportion**

A proportion can be defined as a ratio of two totals, where the numerator is a total on a subset of the individuals targeted by the denominator.

A weighted estimate of a proportion is obtained by estimating both the numerator total and the denominator total and by calculating the ratio of the two quantities. Note that the denominator may represent all the individuals in a geographic area or a subset of the individuals within a geographic area.



**Example 2:**

In this example, the denominator targets all individuals in a geographic area.

We want to estimate the proportion of immigrants among the individuals living in the Montréal CMA. First, we identify the records that satisfy the condition IMMSTAT = 2 and CMA = 462 on the file, as well as the records that satisfy the condition CMA = 462. Second, we calculate the two corresponding weighted totals. Finally, the ratio of the two totals is the estimated proportion of immigrants among the individuals living in the Montréal CMA.

The estimated proportion is  $935,114 / 4,021,972 = 0.2325$ , which means that just over 23% of the individuals in the Montréal CMA are immigrants.

**Example 3:**

In this example, the denominator targets a subset of the records in a geographic area.

We want to estimate, out of all males aged 20 to 44 living in the Vancouver CMA, the proportion whose de facto marital status is 'divorced (and not living common law).' In this case, the numerator is the weighted total of records satisfying the condition CMA = 933, SEX = 2,  $8 \leq \text{AGEGRP} \leq 12$  and MARSTH = 5. The denominator is the weighted total of records satisfying CMA = 933, SEX = 2 and  $8 \leq \text{AGEGRP} \leq 12$ .

We obtain  $6,594 / 418,133 = 0.0158$ , which means approximately 1.6% of males aged 20 to 44 in Vancouver are divorced and not living common law.

**B.2.a.3 Estimator of a ratio**

In this section, we are interested in estimating the ratio of two quantities, which could be two totals or two proportions. To estimate the ratio of two totals, simply obtain the estimated totals to appear respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other. To estimate the ratio of two proportions, obtain the estimated proportions to be used respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other.

**B.2.b Numeric or quantitative variables****B.2.b.1 Estimator of a total**

At the sample level, a total of a numeric variable for a given area is obtained by summing up the values of the variable for records that have the characteristics sought in the area of interest. The estimated total at the population level is obtained by multiplying WEIGHT with the value of the variable of interest for each record in the area and by summing up the result of the product. If estimation of a population total for a subset of individuals within an area is sought, all calculations must be restricted to the individuals who are in this subset.

**B.2.b.2 Estimator of an average**

To estimate the average of a variable in a given geographic area, WEIGHT is multiplied by the given value of the variable for the sample records that belong to the area, the results are totalled, and the total is divided by the sum of the WEIGHT values for the sample units in the area. If estimation of the average of a variable for a subset of the individuals in a given area is sought, it is necessary to multiply WEIGHT by the given value of the variable for the sample records that belong to the subset in question, total the results and divide this total by the sum of the WEIGHT values for the sample units that are in the subset.

**Example 4:**

We want to estimate the average total income of women aged 15 years and over living in Ontario who have an income (including negative values). In the calculation of the numerator, WEIGHT is multiplied by the value of the 'total income' variable for individuals with an income (where  $TOTINC \neq 88,888,888$ ,  $TOTINC \neq 99,999,999$ ,  $TOTINC \neq 0$ ) whose gender is female ( $SEX = 1$ ) and who are aged 15 or over ( $AGEGRP \geq 6$ ,  $AGEGRP \neq 88$ ) in the province of Ontario ( $PR = 35$ ); the results are then totalled. To estimate the average, the numerator (or estimated total income) is divided by the sum of WEIGHT for individuals satisfying the same conditions on TOTINC, SEX, AGEGRP and PR.

The result obtained is:  $\$217,962,651,468 / 5,352,405 = \$40,722$ , which means the average total income of women aged 15 and over living in Ontario who have an income is around \$40,722.

**B.2.b.3 Estimator of a ratio**

A ratio can be defined as the division of two amounts, which could be two totals or two averages. To estimate the ratio of two totals, simply obtain the estimated totals to appear respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other. To estimate the ratio of two averages, obtain the estimated averages to be used respectively in the numerator and the denominator and divide one by the other.

**C Data reliability**

As the microdata file is a sample of 'units' among the Census long-form respondents, there is not necessarily perfect agreement between the estimates established from the file and the results based on the population as a whole. Any observed difference is attributable to two types of intrinsic errors: sampling error and non-sampling error.

**C.1 Sampling error**

The sampling error is an error attributable to the fact that only a sample of the population is used to produce the estimates. Different samples would have yielded different estimates. These differences are represented by the sampling variability. The procedure for estimating the sampling variability is described in the next section.

**C.2 Estimation of the sampling variability**

A frequently used measure to determine the degree of variability due to sampling is the standard error. This is simply defined as the square root of the variance of the estimator.

The sample design must be taken into account in computing the sampling error. The microdata file does not contain all the necessary information on the design to estimate this sampling error. Instead, we propose using an approximate method called the 'dependent random groups method,' which is described in detail in Chapter 2 of the book *Introduction to Variance Estimation*<sup>1</sup>. The method is easy to apply, however one of its drawbacks is that it tends to overestimate the sampling error for small estimates, resulting in a conservative procedure for testing significant differences.

The principle of the method is as follows.

The PUMF sample is divided into sixteen non-independent random groups (or non-overlapping random groups). Each group is representative of the population but is about 16 times smaller than the full sample. These groups can be identified using the replicate weighting factors WT1, WT2 ..., WT16 on the microdata

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<sup>1</sup> Wolter, K. M., *Introduction to Variance Estimation*, Springer Series in Statistics, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1985.

file. For example, the fourth group is the set of records for which WT4 is greater than 0. A given replicate weighting factor is 0 if a record is not part of the corresponding group or 16 times the original WEIGHT if it is part of the group. The multiplication by 16 compensates for the division of the sample into sixteen groups.

Using each of the replicate weighting factors, it is possible to compute sixteen group estimates. The sampling error is estimated based on these sixteen estimates.

The targeted estimate must first be obtained as in Section B.2 using all records in the sample. Then, the following calculations are required:

- (1) Calculate the same estimate based on each of the sixteen groups, i.e., using each of the sixteen replicate weighting factors instead of WEIGHT. The estimates are usually different but are all based on the same sampling design. Since the original sample was broken down into sixteen groups, the number of records in each group is limited and some groups may be empty. In this case, use zero as the estimate for the group.
- (2) Calculate the average of the sixteen estimates.
- (3) Calculate the sum of the squared deviations between the group estimates and the average obtained in (2).
- (4) Divide the number obtained in (3) by 240 (sixteen multiplied by fifteen, or the number of groups multiplied by one less than the number of groups) and extract the square root of the result. The result is an estimate of the standard error of the targeted estimate.
- (5) If desired, divide the number obtained in (4) by the targeted estimate. The result is the coefficient of variation.
- (6) One can calculate a confidence interval that would be accurate 19 times out of 20 by subtracting 2 times the standard error from the targeted estimate for the lower bound and by adding 2 times the standard error to the targeted estimate for the upper bound.

#### Example 5:

We want to find the standard error of the estimate obtained in example 1. We have already estimated that there are 25,692 women aged 25 years and over living in Edmonton, for whom the highest level of schooling attained is a master's degree or a doctorate. The different estimates by group are:

Group 1	24,877	Group 9	25,470
Group 2	24,285	Group 10	21,323
Group 3	28,431	Group 11	33,170
Group 4	26,062	Group 12	22,508
Group 5	25,470	Group 13	24,285
Group 6	24,285	Group 14	25,470
Group 7	28,431	Group 15	25,470
Group 8	23,693	Group 16	27,839

The average of these sixteen estimates is 25,692.

The squared deviations are:

Group 1	663,305	Group 9	49,337
Group 2	1,978,951	Group 10	19,082,347
Group 3	7,504,663	Group 11	55,920,430
Group 4	137,046	Group 12	10,135,955
Group 5	49,337	Group 13	1,978,951
Group 6	1,978,951	Group 14	49,337
Group 7	7,504,663	Group 15	49,337
Group 8	3,996,274	Group 16	4,610,242

The sum of the squared deviations is 115,689,124. Dividing this number by 240 and extracting the square root gives us 694. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 694. A confidence interval accurate 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (24,303, 27,080).

#### Example 6:

We want to find the standard error of the estimate obtained in example 2. We found that 23.25% of the individuals in the Montréal CMA are immigrants.

Group 1	23.67%	Group 9	24.66%
Group 2	22.24%	Group 10	22.54%
Group 3	22.43%	Group 11	23.43%
Group 4	23.42%	Group 12	22.74%
Group 5	23.23%	Group 13	23.10%
Group 6	24.01%	Group 14	23.12%
Group 7	23.20%	Group 15	22.44%
Group 8	23.57%	Group 16	24.24%

The average of these sixteen estimates is 23.25%.

The squared deviations are:

Group 1	0.0017%	Group 9	0.0197%
Group 2	0.0102%	Group 10	0.0050%
Group 3	0.0067%	Group 11	0.0003%
Group 4	0.0003%	Group 12	0.0026%
Group 5	0.0000%	Group 13	0.0002%
Group 6	0.0058%	Group 14	0.0002%
Group 7	0.0000%	Group 15	0.0066%
Group 8	0.0010%	Group 16	0.0097%

The sum of the squared deviations is 0.0701%. Dividing this number by 240 and extracting the square root gives us 0.17%. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 0.17%. A confidence interval accurate 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (22.91%, 23.59%).

**Example 7:**

We want to find the standard error of the estimate obtained in example 3. We found that 1.58% of males aged 20 to 44 in the Vancouver CMA are divorced (and not living common law). The different estimates by group are:

Group 1	1.45%	Group 9	1.73%
Group 2	1.11%	Group 10	2.13%
Group 3	0.89%	Group 11	1.33%
Group 4	1.52%	Group 12	0.74%
Group 5	1.79%	Group 13	1.04%
Group 6	2.00%	Group 14	2.02%
Group 7	1.81%	Group 15	1.64%
Group 8	2.10%	Group 16	1.85%

The average of these sixteen estimates is 1.58%.

The squared deviations are:

Group 1	0.0002%	Group 9	0.0002%
Group 2	0.0021%	Group 10	0.0032%
Group 3	0.0046%	Group 11	0.0006%
Group 4	0.0000%	Group 12	0.0069%
Group 5	0.0005%	Group 13	0.0028%
Group 6	0.0018%	Group 14	0.0020%
Group 7	0.0006%	Group 15	0.0000%
Group 8	0.0028%	Group 16	0.0008%

The sum of the squared deviations is 0.0292%. Dividing this number by 240 and extracting the square root gives us 0.11%. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 0.11%. A confidence interval accurate 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (1.36%, 1.80%).

**Example 8:**

We want to find the standard error of the estimate obtained in example 4. We found that the average total income of females aged 15 and over living in Ontario who have income is around \$40,722. The different estimates by group are:

Group 1	40,001	Group 9	41,424
Group 2	40,311	Group 10	40,519
Group 3	40,359	Group 11	41,174
Group 4	41,333	Group 12	40,050
Group 5	41,035	Group 13	39,268
Group 6	40,402	Group 14	41,897
Group 7	40,782	Group 15	40,860
Group 8	41,572	Group 16	40,571

The average of these sixteen estimates is \$40,722.

The squared deviations are:

Group 1	520,023	Group 9	492,695
Group 2	169,537	Group 10	41,502
Group 3	131,937	Group 11	203,836
Group 4	372,589	Group 12	451,288
Group 5	97,522	Group 13	2,113,823
Group 6	102,308	Group 14	1,379,362
Group 7	3,566	Group 15	18,859
Group 8	721,209	Group 16	22,939

The sum of the squared deviations is 6,842,995. Dividing this number by 240 and extracting the square root gives us 169. Thus, this method yields an estimate of the standard error of 169. A confidence interval accurate 19 times out of 20 is estimated at (40,385, 41,060).

### C.3 Generic SAS code to produce standard errors

We will give an example of a SAS code for producing estimates of standard error. Assume that you want to create a multi-dimensional data table for which you wish to obtain standard error estimates for the estimates found in each cell. For example, say you want to have a table giving the average total income of persons never legally married (and not living common law) whose income is not nil, broken down by visible minority status and sex.

We first read in the data from the PUMF flat file 'data\_donnees.dat' and save variables SEX, MARSTH, TOTINC, VISMIN, WEIGHT, WT1, ... , WT16 in a SAS data set called ORIGINAL:

```

FILENAME orig "C:\data_donnees.dat";
DATA ORIGINAL;
  INFILE orig LRECL=579;
  INPUT
    WEIGHT 7-22
    WT1 23-38
    WT2 39-54
    WT3 55-70
    WT4 71-86
    WT5 87-102
    WT6 103-118
    WT7 119-134
    WT8 135-150
    WT9 151-166
    WT10 167-182
    WT11 183-198
    WT12 199-214
    WT13 215-230
    WT14 231-246
    WT15 247-262
    WT16 263-278
    MARSTH 445
    SEX 530
    TOTINC 539-546
    VISMIN 563-564
  ;
RUN;
```

Next, we obtain average total income estimates for each combination of VISMIN and SEX using PROC MEANS. We use the WHERE statement to limit our source records to only those in our desired sub-population:

- never married (*MARSTH=1*);
- visible minority is available (*VISMIN^=88*); and
- total income is available and non-zero (*TOTINC NOT IN(0,88888888,99999999)*).

```
PROC MEANS data = ORIGINAL NWAY NOPRINT;
  WHERE MARSTH = 1 AND VISMIN ^= 88 AND TOTINC NOT IN(0,88888888,99999999);
  VAR TOTINC;
  WEIGHT WEIGHT;
  CLASS VISMIN SEX;
  OUTPUT OUT=ESTIMATES(DROP = _TYPE_ _FREQ_) MEAN = TOTINC_MEAN;
RUN;
```

Next, we calculate estimates of average total income for each of the sixteen replicate weights using a macro:

```
%MACRO get_group_estimates;
  /*For each of the sixteen replicate weights:*/
  %DO i=1 %TO 16;
    /*obtain estimates of the mean total income*/
    PROC MEANS DATA = ORIGINAL NWAY NOPRINT;
      WHERE MARSTH = 1 AND VISMIN ^= 88 AND TOTINC NOT IN(0,88888888,99999999);
      VAR TOTINC;
      CLASS VISMIN SEX;
      WEIGHT wt&i;
      OUTPUT OUT=GROUP&i(DROP = _TYPE_ _FREQ_) MEAN = TOT_MEAN&i;
    RUN;
    /*add them to the ESTIMATES table produced in the previous step*/
    DATA ESTIMATES;
      MERGE ESTIMATES GROUP&i;
      BY VISMIN SEX;
    RUN;
  %END;

%MEND;

%get_group_estimates;
```

Once we have the estimates for each group, we can obtain standard error estimates using a data step:

```
DATA DISPERSION;
  SET ESTIMATES;
  /*We create two arrays, one containing the group estimates we created in the last step, and one to
  contain squared differences;
  ARRAY EST {16} TOT_MEAN1 - TOT_MEAN16;
  ARRAY SQ_DIFF {16} DIFF1 - DIFF16;
  *We use the first array to calculate the overall mean of the replicate weight estimates;
  OVERALL_MEAN = MEAN(OF EST{*});
  *Then we calculate the squared differences and store them in the second array;
  DO i = 1 TO 16;
    SQ_DIFF{i} = (EST{i} - OVERALL_MEAN)**2;
  END;
  *We calculate the variance using the dependent random groups formula;
```

```
GROUPS_VARIANCE_EST = SUM(OF SQ_DIFF{*}) / 240;
```

```
*The standard error is the square root of the variance;
```

```
STDERR = SQRT(GROUPS_VARIANCE_EST);
```

```
*and a confidence interval;
```

```
LOWER = TOTINC_MEAN - 2 * STDERR;
```

```
UPPER = TOTINC_MEAN + 2 * STDERR;
```

```
KEEP VISMIN SEX TOTINC_MEAN STDERR LOWER UPPER;
```

```
RUN;
```

The following PRINT procedure yields Table 1 provided the formats have been loaded in SAS beforehand:

```
PROC PRINT DATA=DISPERSION NOOBS LABEL;
```

```
VAR VISMIN SEX TOTINC_MEAN STDERR LOWER UPPER;
```

```
LABEL TOTINC_MEAN = "Estimated total average income ($)" STDERR = "Standard Error ($)"
```

```
LOWER = "95% CI Lower Bound" UPPER = "95% CI Upper Bound";
```

```
FORMAT VISMIN VISMIN. SEX SEX. TOTINC_MEAN dollar8.0 LOWER dollar8.0 UPPER
```

```
dollar8.0;
```

```
RUN;
```

**Table 1: Estimated total average income of persons never legally married (and not living common law) with an income by visible minority and sex**

Visible Minority	Sex	Estimated total average income (\$)	Standard Error (\$)	95% CI Lower Bound	95% CI Upper Bound
South Asian	Female	22,549	402.78	21,743	23,354
South Asian	Male	24,889	487.94	23,913	25,865
Chinese	Female	26,521	705.68	25,110	27,932
Chinese	Male	27,985	507.60	26,970	29,000
Black	Female	27,117	375.05	26,367	27,868
Black	Male	21,865	367.58	21,130	22,601
Filipino	Female	25,230	324.67	24,580	25,879
Filipino	Male	23,207	649.77	21,907	24,506
Latin American	Female	23,304	804.32	21,695	24,913
Latin American	Male	25,159	821.61	23,515	26,802
Arab	Female	18,850	747.42	17,356	20,345
Arab	Male	23,191	1,669.61	19,852	26,530
Southeast Asian	Female	25,215	1,001.54	23,212	27,218
Southeast Asian	Male	24,800	939.94	22,920	26,680
West Asian	Female	21,747	1,202.22	19,343	24,152
West Asian	Male	24,200	1,115.75	21,968	26,431
Korean	Female	20,839	1,387.70	18,064	23,615
Korean	Male	24,657	1,908.12	20,841	28,473
Japanese	Female	29,145	2,612.34	23,921	34,370
Japanese	Male	32,460	2,031.73	28,396	36,523
Visible Minority, n.i.e.	Female	26,662	1,278.06	24,106	29,218
Visible Minority, n.i.e.	Male	24,052	1,527.50	20,997	27,107
Multiple visible minorities	Female	24,236	1,425.98	21,384	27,088
Multiple visible minorities	Male	22,564	1,232.04	20,100	25,028
Not a visible minority	Female	30,010	154.68	29,701	30,319
Not a visible minority	Male	33,039	155.36	32,728	33,349



#### C.4 Sample Stata code to produce standard error

We will give an example of a Stata code for producing standard errors. Assume that you want to create a multi-dimensional data table for which you wish to obtain a standard error for the estimates found in each cell. For example, you want to have a table giving the average total income of persons never legally married (and not living common law) whose income is not nil, broken down by visible minority status and sex. Note that the following code was tested on STATA v13.1.

```
*Clear STATA file from your computer memory;
drop _all
* The following line should contain the complete path and name of your raw data file
local dat_name "C:\data_donnees.dat"
* The following line should contain the path to your output '.dta' file
local dta_name " C:\data_donnees.dta"
* The following line should contain the path to the data dictionary file
local dct_name " C:\data_donnees.dct"
infile using "`dct_name'", using("`dat_name'") clear
* Only keep people who are never legally married (and not living common law);
keep if MARSTH == 1
* Exclude records where visible minority status is not available;
keep if VISMIN != 88
* Only keep people who have income;
keep if TOTINC != 99999999 & TOTINC != 88888888 & TOTINC != 0
describe, short
* Calculate the weighted total income for each record;
generate T_INC = WEIGHT * TOTINC
gen T_WT1 = WT1 * TOTINC
gen T_WT2 = WT2 * TOTINC
gen T_WT3 = WT3 * TOTINC
gen T_WT4 = WT4 * TOTINC
gen T_WT5 = WT5 * TOTINC
gen T_WT6 = WT6 * TOTINC
gen T_WT7 = WT7 * TOTINC
gen T_WT8 = WT8 * TOTINC
gen T_WT9 = WT9 * TOTINC
gen T_WT10 = WT10 * TOTINC
gen T_WT11 = WT11 * TOTINC
gen T_WT12 = WT12 * TOTINC
gen T_WT13 = WT13 * TOTINC
gen T_WT14 = WT14 * TOTINC
gen T_WT15 = WT15 * TOTINC
gen T_WT16 = WT16 * TOTINC
* Sum the weighted total income by VISMIN and SEX;
collapse (sum) WEIGHT WT1 WT2 WT3 WT4 WT5 WT6 WT7 WT8 WT9 WT10 WT11 WT12
WT13 WT14 WT15 WT16 T_INC T_WT1 T_WT2 T_WT3 T_WT4 T_WT5 T_WT6 T_WT7
T_WT8 T_WT9 T_WT10 T_WT11 T_WT12 T_WT13 T_WT14 T_WT15 T_WT16, by (VISMIN
SEX)
* The file now contains only 26 records;
* Calculate the mean total income for each group;
generate EST_T = T_INC / WEIGHT if WEIGHT != 0
generate EST_T1 = T_WT1 / WT1 if WT1 != 0
generate EST_T2 = T_WT2 / WT2 if WT2 != 0
generate EST_T3 = T_WT3 / WT3 if WT3 != 0
generate EST_T4 = T_WT4 / WT4 if WT4 != 0
generate EST_T5 = T_WT5 / WT5 if WT5 != 0
generate EST_T6 = T_WT6 / WT6 if WT6 != 0
generate EST_T7 = T_WT7 / WT7 if WT7 != 0
```

```

generate EST_T8 = T_WT8 / WT8 if WT8 != 0
generate EST_T9 = T_WT9 / WT9 if WT9 != 0
generate EST_T10 = T_WT10 / WT10 if WT10 != 0
generate EST_T11 = T_WT11 / WT11 if WT11 != 0
generate EST_T12 = T_WT12 / WT12 if WT12 != 0
generate EST_T13 = T_WT13 / WT13 if WT13 != 0
generate EST_T14 = T_WT14 / WT14 if WT14 != 0
generate EST_T15 = T_WT15 / WT15 if WT15 != 0
generate EST_T16 = T_WT16 / WT16 if WT16 != 0
* Set the average to zero for groups with zero weights;
replace EST_T = 0 if EST_T == .
replace EST_T1 = 0 if EST_T1 == .
replace EST_T2 = 0 if EST_T2 == .
replace EST_T3 = 0 if EST_T3 == .
replace EST_T4 = 0 if EST_T4 == .
replace EST_T5 = 0 if EST_T5 == .
replace EST_T6 = 0 if EST_T6 == .
replace EST_T7 = 0 if EST_T7 == .
replace EST_T8 = 0 if EST_T8 == .
replace EST_T9 = 0 if EST_T9 == .
replace EST_T10 = 0 if EST_T10 == .
replace EST_T11 = 0 if EST_T11 == .
replace EST_T12 = 0 if EST_T12 == .
replace EST_T13 = 0 if EST_T13 == .
replace EST_T14 = 0 if EST_T14 == .
replace EST_T15 = 0 if EST_T15 == .
replace EST_T16 = 0 if EST_T16 == .
* Compute the mean estimation;
gen EST_T1_T16 = ( EST_T1 + EST_T2 + EST_T3 + EST_T4 + EST_T5 + EST_T6 +
EST_T7 + EST_T8 + EST_T9 + EST_T10 + EST_T11 + EST_T12 + EST_T13 + EST_T14
+EST_T15 + EST_T16) / 16
* and the variance;
gen DEV = ((EST_T1 - EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T2 - EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T3 -
EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T4 - EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T5 - EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T6 -
EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T7 - EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T8 - EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T9 -
EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T10 - EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T11 - EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T12 -
EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T13 - EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T14 - EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T15 -
EST_T1_T16)^2 + (EST_T16 - EST_T1_T16)^2) / 240
* The standard deviation is ;
gen SE_T = sqrt( DEV )
* Present the results;
list VISM IN SEX EST_T SE_T, clean noobs

```

### C.5 Non-Sampling error

Sampling error is only one of the components of a survey's total error. Non-sampling error may also contribute to the total error. This type of error is introduced, for example, when non-response of a household is observed (non-response error), when imputing data referring to cases of non-response to questions or when there are reporting errors (response error), when a person is missed or counted more than once (coverage error), or at the time of coding or data capture (processing error). Furthermore, some measures, such as changing the codes of a few variables to 'Not available' for certain records are necessary to comply with the confidentiality criteria. The estimation of sampling variability presented in the preceding sections takes into account the sampling error. It does not reflect inaccuracies present in the PUMF due to other non-sampling errors.

## Chapter 4 Other factors affecting data reliability

### A Adjustments to Geographic Areas

Users should be aware that the limits of census geographic areas are subject to change from one census to the next. Therefore, when using data from two or more censuses, users must be aware of, and take into consideration, any changes to the geographic boundaries and/or the conceptual definition of the areas being compared. Users wishing to obtain additional information in this regard should refer to the electronic reference tool, GeoSuite, Catalogue no. 92-150-X, at the following links:

Web version: <http://geosuite.statcan.gc.ca/geosuite/en/index>

Downloadable version: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/geo/ref/geosuite-eng.cfm>

### B Population counts based on usual place of residence

The population counts shown here for a particular area represent the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on May 10, 2016. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on May 10, 2016 and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as persons considered as 'non-permanent residents' (see Section C below). In most areas, there is little difference between the number of usual residents and the number of people staying in the area on May 10, 2016. For certain places, however, such as tourist or vacation areas, or areas including large work camps, the number of people staying in the area at any particular time could significantly exceed the number of usual residents shown here.

### C Non-permanent residents

In the 2016 Census, non-permanent residents are defined as people from another country who, at the time of the census, held a Work or Study Permit, or who were refugee claimants, as well as family members living in Canada with them. In the 1991, 1996 and 2001 censuses, non-permanent residents also included persons who held a Minister's permit; this was discontinued by Citizenship and Immigration Canada prior to the 2006 Census.

From 1991 on, the Census of Population has enumerated both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Prior to 1991, only permanent residents of Canada were included in the census. (The only exception to this occurred in 1941.) Non-permanent residents were considered foreign residents and were not enumerated.

Total population counts, as well as counts for all variables, are affected by this change in the census universe. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 or later with data from previous censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents.

Today in Canada, non-permanent residents make up a significant segment of the population, especially in several census metropolitan areas. Their presence can affect the demand for such government services as health care, schooling, employment programs and language training. The inclusion of non-permanent residents in the census facilitates comparisons with provincial and territorial statistics (marriages, divorces, births and deaths) which include this population. In addition, this inclusion of non-permanent residents brings Canadian practice closer to the United Nations (UN) recommendation that long-term residents (persons living in a country for one year or longer) be enumerated in the census.

Although every attempt has been made to enumerate non-permanent residents, factors such as language difficulties, the reluctance to complete a government form or to understand the need to participate may have affected the enumeration of this population.

For additional information, please refer to the [2016 Census Dictionary](#), catalogue number 98-301-X.

## **D Comparability of data on self-reported Aboriginal population**

In the 1991 Census and previous censuses, the Aboriginal population was determined using the ethnic origin question, based primarily on the ancestry dimension. Again in 1996, respondents could report their Aboriginal ethnic origin or ancestry. However, a new question was included in the questionnaire for the 1996 Census. That question, which concerned self-reporting of Aboriginal ancestry, enabled respondents who identified with at least one Aboriginal group (North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) to define themselves as 'Aboriginal.' The same question has been asked since 1996.

It is important to note that the data from 2001 to present on the self-reported Aboriginal population are **not** comparable with the ethnic origin or ancestry figures from 1991 to present. The concepts underlying these figures are very different. For example, some persons who have Aboriginal ancestors do not see themselves as Aboriginal (and vice versa).

## **E Band housing and farm dwellings**

In order to protect the confidentiality of data in the 2016 Public Use Microdata File (PUMF), the 'Rented' and 'Band housing' categories have been combined as in the 2011 NHS and 2006 Census PUMFs. Furthermore, shelter cost data for individuals living in Band housing or farm dwellings have been imputed to prevent inadvertent disclosure of individual information.

Users should use caution when using housing and shelter cost data for analyses focused entirely or largely on the Aboriginal population.

## **F Standard industrial classification, 2012**

The NAICS 2012 is a revision of the NAICS 2007.

The 2016 industry data can be tabulated for a number of populations, among which the most frequently used are:

- (a) the employed;
- (b) the experienced labour force - persons who were either employed or unemployed in the reference week but who had worked since January 1, 2015;
- (c) those who have worked since January 1, 2015, regardless of whether or not they were in the labour force in the reference week.

The remaining components of the labour force, unemployed persons who worked prior to January 1, 2015, or who never worked, are shown in the data under the category 'Industry - Not applicable.'

Coding of responses to the industry questions was done, where possible, using a pre-coded list of establishments to ensure uniformity with the NAICS codes assigned to the same establishments by other Statistics Canada surveys.

Comparable industry information based on NAICS 2012 is also available from the Labour Force Survey.

For more information on the NAICS 2012, see [North American Industry Classification System \(NAICS\) Canada 2012](#), Catalogue no. 12-501-X.

## **G Occupation**

The 2016 Census occupation data were coded to the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016, Version 1.0. NOC 2016 Version 1.0 maintains the structure of the NOC 2011 version and provides historic comparability. No major groups, minor groups or unit groups have been added, deleted or combined, though some groups have new names or updated content. Like NOC 2011, its organization is based on the dual criteria of Skill Type and Skill Level, to support relevant labour market analysis.

For more information on NOC 2016, please see [National Occupational Classification \(NOC\) 2016, Version 1.0](#)

The 2016 Census occupation data can be tabulated for a number of populations, among which the most frequently used are:

- (a) the employed
- (b) the experienced labour force – persons who were either employed or unemployed in the reference week, but who had worked since January 1, 2015
- (c) those who have worked since January 1, 2015, regardless of whether or not they were in the labour force in the reference week.

The remaining components of the labour force, unemployed persons who worked prior to January 1, 2015, or who never worked, are shown in the data under the category 'Occupation – Not applicable.'

## H Income

### H.1 Income data

In 2016, for the first time, administrative data were the sole source of income information for the Census Program. Using administrative data not only reduced response burden, but also increased the quality and quantity of income data available. Information on individuals' income was compiled for the population aged 15 and over. Income variables were constructed using various files from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). Information on 98.4% of the population aged 15 and over was linked with a CRA administrative file.

Given the high linkage rate and the accuracy of the administrative data, confidentiality measures must be applied to the PUMF. All users should be aware of the rounding method and extreme value replacement technique described in the following section.

Income statistics produced from the long-form questionnaire sample are subject to sampling variability. Although this variability can be quite small for large population groups, its effects cannot be ignored in the case of very small population subgroups in a region or in a particular category. This is because, all other things being equal, the larger the sample size, the smaller the error. The users of this microdata file are strongly advised to exercise caution in interpreting statistics on relatively small totals.

The majority of the income concepts covered by the 2016 Census can also be found in the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). Due to differences in survey methodologies and the definition of target populations, users should exercise caution when comparing income statistics between the 2016 Census PUMF and the 2011 NHS PUMF.

For more information about the comparability and quality of income data, please refer to the Income Reference Guide, Catalogue no. [98-500-X2016004](#).

<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/guides/004/98-500-x2016004-eng.cfm>

### H.2 Rounding and adjustment of extreme values for income, shelter costs, child care expenses, earnings and losses

In planning this microdata file, it was deemed essential that the procedures used make it impossible to identify an individual in the population from their income or from any other quantitative data. To do this, income, shelter costs, child care expenses, earnings and losses for the individuals selected to be part of this microdata file were subjected to the following rounding and extreme values adjustment procedures. These procedures minimize the impact on quality.

First, since a very large portion of the incomes in the file are from tax files, all values for these variables require rounding. Some income variables were randomly rounded with a base of 100, namely INVST, RETIR, CHDBN, CQPPB, GOVTI, GTRFS, OASGI and EICBN. Others were rounded with a base of 1,000: TOTINC, WAGES, SEMPI, OTINC, TOTINC\_AT, EMPIN, INCTAX and MRKINC. For the CAPGN variable, a base of 100 was used for values between -5,000 and 5,000 and a base of 1,000 was used for other values. If the value of any variable was higher than 100,000, the rounding base used was 10,000. The rounding base for the VALUE variable was set to 10,000, while that for the CHLDC and SHELCO variables was set to 100. If a value higher than 0 would have been rounded to 0 through the random procedure, the value 1 was assigned instead. Similarly, when a value lower than 0 would have been rounded to 0, the value -1 was assigned. This was done to maintain the applicability condition for income sources and to preserve the same number of negative, null and positive values before and after random rounding. Since the random rounding was done independently by variable, some relations between income sources are no longer valid. However, this rounding technique maintains the statistical nature of the data.

Second, large income, earnings, expenses and shelter costs were top-coded to eliminate all possibility of disclosure. Values for shelter costs (VALUE and SHELCO) were top-coded when they were higher than a threshold. This threshold is the weighted 90th percentile for an individual's geographical region rounded

down using the rounding bases given in the previous paragraph. The replacement value for the top-coded values was set to the weighted average of the top-coded values for the geographical region. The thresholds and the replacement values were calculated from the set of all Census long-form respondents. Thus, calculating the weighted sum of all values of a particular variable in a given geographical region yields a sum comparable to the sum one would obtain if no top-coding had been done on the data. For income, earnings and expenses, values higher than the rounded down 99th weighted percentile for an individual's respective area and gender were top-coded. Some supplementary top-coding was necessary to eliminate the possibility of residual disclosure. Also, some negative values, i.e., those lower than a threshold, were down-coded using the standard method. The replacement value is the threshold.

Tables 1A to 1M below indicate the top-coding thresholds and the replacement values used in top-coding large values.

Tables 2 and 3 provide comparative assessments of estimates from the 2016 Census long-form master file and the public use microdata file.

Table 2 provides the number of recipients and aggregate income received by source and Table 3 provides statistics on employment income distributions by all geographies available on the public use microdata file.

**Table 1A Shelter cost (SHELCO) and value of dwelling (VALUE)**

Geography	SHELCO		VALUE	
	Threshold	Top-code	Threshold	Top-code
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,000	2,553	420,000	640,254
Prince Edward Island	1,600	2,100	350,000	578,126
Halifax (CMA)	2,100	2,758	500,000	795,887
Nova Scotia (other)	1,500	1,976	320,000	518,198
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	1,800	2,353	340,000	509,711
New Brunswick (other)	1,500	2,012	300,000	461,760
Québec (CMA)	1,800	2,328	450,000	665,093
Montréal (CMA)	2,000	2,658	610,000	956,142
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	1,600	2,095	360,000	546,432
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	2,000	2,530	450,000	628,569
Quebec (other)	1,500	1,947	350,000	531,850
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	2,500	3,193	700,000	1,002,719
Oshawa (CMA)	2,600	3,170	700,000	972,769
Toronto (CMA)	3,000	3,904	1,250,000	1,922,085
Hamilton (CMA)	2,500	3,211	800,000	1,183,382
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	2,000	2,596	500,000	795,094
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	2,300	2,939	600,000	859,257
London (CMA)	2,100	2,768	500,000	769,193
Windsor (CMA)	1,900	2,541	430,000	665,219
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	2,400	3,022	650,000	970,748
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	2,200	2,813	550,000	847,320
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	2,100	2,692	450,000	677,627
Ontario (other)	2,000	2,592	500,000	839,779
Winnipeg (CMA)	2,100	2,654	500,000	767,656
Manitoba (other)	1,800	2,311	400,000	605,549
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	2,400	2,995	600,000	879,371
Saskatchewan (other)	1,900	2,448	450,000	687,159
Calgary (CMA)	2,800	3,606	850,000	1,369,400
Edmonton (CMA)	2,700	3,350	700,000	1,078,662
Alberta (other)	2,600	3,346	700,000	1,057,449
Vancouver (CMA)	3,100	4,156	2,000,000	3,251,682
Victoria (CMA)	2,700	3,422	1,000,000	1,653,026
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	2,600	3,294	850,000	1,445,807
British Columbia (other)	2,100	2,722	650,000	1,029,728
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2,600	3,264	600,000	841,632



**Table 1B Total income (TOTINC)**

Geography	Women		Men	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	140,000	224,526	250,000	500,719
Prince Edward Island	120,000	185,953	180,000	320,322
Halifax (CMA)	150,000	230,563	250,000	571,371
Nova Scotia (other)	110,000	159,785	180,000	355,053
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	120,000	173,041	210,000	319,657
New Brunswick (other)	110,000	155,893	180,000	269,662
Québec (CMA)	140,000	216,809	230,000	445,021
Montréal (CMA)	160,000	278,138	280,000	652,888
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	130,000	215,096	200,000	348,311
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	140,000	198,184	190,000	345,553
Quebec (other)	110,000	173,208	170,000	320,168
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	180,000	299,821	290,000	568,304
Oshawa (CMA)	150,000	234,544	250,000	484,028
Toronto (CMA)	210,000	418,101	400,000	1,056,323
Hamilton (CMA)	170,000	278,417	290,000	623,566
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	130,000	214,592	210,000	400,988
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	150,000	242,446	260,000	527,416
London (CMA)	150,000	243,904	250,000	490,486
Windsor (CMA)	140,000	222,385	250,000	532,891
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	150,000	261,934	230,000	435,139
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	150,000	223,755	240,000	487,798
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	140,000	222,338	220,000	381,470
Ontario (other)	130,000	207,174	210,000	394,608
Winnipeg (CMA)	150,000	270,375	250,000	638,816
Manitoba (other)	120,000	200,865	180,000	332,712
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	170,000	277,619	280,000	607,851
Saskatchewan (other)	130,000	210,834	210,000	380,747
Calgary (CMA)	260,000	524,443	620,000	1,586,814
Edmonton (CMA)	190,000	380,112	370,000	1,081,553
Alberta (other)	180,000	330,960	340,000	897,244
Vancouver (CMA)	170,000	321,385	300,000	681,433
Victoria (CMA)	160,000	271,968	260,000	614,858
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	140,000	252,126	240,000	521,667
British Columbia (other)	130,000	209,851	210,000	374,742
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	190,000	252,140	220,000	371,103

**Table 1C Market income (MRKINC)**

Geography	Women		Men	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	150,000	241,542	270,000	548,643
Prince Edward Island	120,000	189,258	190,000	336,333
Halifax (CMA)	150,000	231,514	250,000	574,395
Nova Scotia (other)	110,000	162,007	190,000	385,384
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	130,000	189,013	220,000	338,306
New Brunswick (other)	110,000	157,280	180,000	271,657
Québec (CMA)	150,000	234,076	240,000	462,592
Montréal (CMA)	160,000	280,409	290,000	678,800
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	130,000	219,300	200,000	349,031
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	140,000	199,911	190,000	347,351
Quebec (other)	110,000	175,787	170,000	322,704
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	180,000	301,874	300,000	595,966
Oshawa (CMA)	150,000	235,293	260,000	504,411
Toronto (CMA)	220,000	444,926	430,000	1,138,769
Hamilton (CMA)	170,000	280,454	300,000	653,209
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	130,000	217,048	220,000	424,811
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	150,000	244,689	270,000	552,787
London (CMA)	150,000	244,889	250,000	493,270
Windsor (CMA)	150,000	243,133	260,000	563,918
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	150,000	265,839	240,000	462,073
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	160,000	239,592	250,000	513,287
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	150,000	239,237	230,000	403,107
Ontario (other)	130,000	208,803	220,000	422,866
Winnipeg (CMA)	150,000	273,096	260,000	672,985
Manitoba (other)	120,000	206,838	190,000	355,035
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	170,000	279,568	290,000	638,590
Saskatchewan (other)	130,000	214,335	220,000	409,111
Calgary (CMA)	280,000	565,959	630,000	1,609,772
Edmonton (CMA)	200,000	406,506	380,000	1,114,179
Alberta (other)	180,000	332,714	340,000	898,912
Vancouver (CMA)	180,000	348,274	320,000	730,316
Victoria (CMA)	160,000	272,842	270,000	639,986
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	140,000	253,713	250,000	554,931
British Columbia (other)	130,000	211,620	210,000	377,309
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	190,000	252,687	230,000	405,982

**Table 1D Employment income (EMPIN)**

Geography	Women		Men	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	140,000	213,353	250,000	480,221
Prince Edward Island	110,000	158,459	170,000	291,370
Halifax (CMA)	140,000	210,653	230,000	471,530
Nova Scotia (other)	100,000	129,809	180,000	337,341
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	120,000	166,628	200,000	291,444
New Brunswick (other)	110,000	149,088	170,000	245,889
Québec (CMA)	140,000	205,470	200,000	343,621
Montréal (CMA)	150,000	250,596	260,000	583,694
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	120,000	180,837	170,000	291,783
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	140,000	192,525	170,000	286,908
Quebec (other)	110,000	163,262	150,000	248,208
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	170,000	261,523	280,000	531,727
Oshawa (CMA)	150,000	219,197	230,000	422,994
Toronto (CMA)	200,000	378,198	390,000	988,430
Hamilton (CMA)	160,000	251,760	280,000	577,778
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	130,000	200,026	190,000	328,484
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	140,000	207,132	250,000	489,562
London (CMA)	140,000	205,493	230,000	428,101
Windsor (CMA)	140,000	201,553	240,000	511,495
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	140,000	227,496	220,000	408,196
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	140,000	187,892	210,000	395,020
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	130,000	186,956	210,000	352,487
Ontario (other)	120,000	175,292	200,000	348,545
Winnipeg (CMA)	140,000	223,863	230,000	565,999
Manitoba (other)	110,000	175,621	180,000	326,323
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	150,000	220,128	260,000	508,101
Saskatchewan (other)	120,000	168,767	200,000	345,875
Calgary (CMA)	240,000	412,972	520,000	1,200,829
Edmonton (CMA)	160,000	260,839	310,000	718,450
Alberta (other)	160,000	245,878	290,000	607,047
Vancouver (CMA)	160,000	270,548	290,000	607,293
Victoria (CMA)	140,000	210,771	220,000	443,353
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	120,000	182,129	220,000	403,653
British Columbia (other)	120,000	173,521	200,000	316,950
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	180,000	232,716	210,000	321,042

**Table 1E Wages, salaries and commissions (WAGES)**

Geography	Women		Men	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	140,000	202,296	240,000	471,004
Prince Edward Island	110,000	156,074	170,000	290,227
Halifax (CMA)	140,000	208,613	230,000	489,116
Nova Scotia (other)	100,000	127,602	180,000	346,423
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	120,000	165,084	200,000	283,690
New Brunswick (other)	110,000	144,601	170,000	245,142
Québec (CMA)	130,000	170,429	180,000	305,875
Montréal (CMA)	140,000	219,632	240,000	562,553
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	110,000	143,019	150,000	228,360
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	130,000	163,015	170,000	282,020
Quebec (other)	100,000	135,742	150,000	237,599
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	160,000	235,420	260,000	490,454
Oshawa (CMA)	140,000	200,038	230,000	420,924
Toronto (CMA)	190,000	355,115	380,000	1,016,596
Hamilton (CMA)	150,000	227,557	270,000	558,659
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	120,000	176,169	190,000	333,724
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	140,000	203,176	250,000	496,649
London (CMA)	140,000	200,970	220,000	412,710
Windsor (CMA)	130,000	174,848	230,000	486,705
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	140,000	232,875	210,000	390,627
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	130,000	170,392	200,000	384,076
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	130,000	183,490	200,000	328,872
Ontario (other)	120,000	170,000	190,000	329,546
Winnipeg (CMA)	130,000	202,136	220,000	563,759
Manitoba (other)	110,000	177,763	170,000	306,604
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	150,000	211,782	250,000	494,766
Saskatchewan (other)	120,000	166,255	200,000	343,337
Calgary (CMA)	240,000	414,316	530,000	1,236,606
Edmonton (CMA)	160,000	260,195	310,000	743,569
Alberta (other)	160,000	242,809	290,000	612,613
Vancouver (CMA)	150,000	247,643	290,000	600,437
Victoria (CMA)	140,000	209,141	220,000	455,692
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	120,000	176,460	220,000	405,898
British Columbia (other)	120,000	168,697	200,000	308,171
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	180,000	229,205	210,000	318,676

**Table 1F Self-employment income (SEMPI)**

Geography	Women		Men	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	210,000	293,010	290,000	403,853
Prince Edward Island	85,000	127,316	210,000	294,188
Halifax (CMA)	160,000	231,441	210,000	307,512
Nova Scotia (other)	99,000	154,144	190,000	284,671
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	110,000	161,421	210,000	363,707
New Brunswick (other)	100,000	176,518	160,000	211,121
Québec (CMA)	230,000	363,758	330,000	465,257
Montréal (CMA)	240,000	374,187	340,000	549,061
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	210,000	308,895	320,000	477,225
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	190,000	294,578	200,000	353,645
Quebec (other)	150,000	250,848	190,000	343,251
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	210,000	341,244	310,000	614,722
Oshawa (CMA)	130,000	220,544	190,000	384,244
Toronto (CMA)	200,000	389,532	350,000	676,390
Hamilton (CMA)	180,000	300,966	240,000	489,183
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	120,000	201,702	170,000	269,250
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	150,000	251,312	170,000	290,647
London (CMA)	140,000	232,524	240,000	395,968
Windsor (CMA)	170,000	334,008	270,000	499,062
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	120,000	175,932	190,000	310,359
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	140,000	207,183	240,000	405,723
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	140,000	251,037	280,000	505,205
Ontario (other)	110,000	201,775	160,000	286,981
Winnipeg (CMA)	160,000	244,937	230,000	370,674
Manitoba (other)	90,000	134,730	130,000	227,494
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	150,000	281,577	190,000	334,120
Saskatchewan (other)	93,000	151,053	140,000	239,365
Calgary (CMA)	170,000	294,103	270,000	582,913
Edmonton (CMA)	160,000	266,270	250,000	433,203
Alberta (other)	100,000	179,670	160,000	273,634
Vancouver (CMA)	140,000	259,924	200,000	441,295
Victoria (CMA)	130,000	197,627	170,000	254,576
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	120,000	205,240	150,000	254,320
British Columbia (other)	110,000	184,998	150,000	284,039
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	120,000	179,600	170,000	329,928

**Table 1G Investment income (INVST)**

Geography	Women		Men	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	69,300	140,488	110,000	336,274
Prince Edward Island	80,000	173,668	100,000	203,839
Halifax (CMA)	120,000	178,225	140,000	488,318
Nova Scotia (other)	95,000	173,565	110,000	316,375
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	100,000	156,481	110,000	203,635
New Brunswick (other)	87,500	138,971	100,000	216,009
Québec (CMA)	80,500	151,560	140,000	448,336
Montréal (CMA)	91,300	197,167	160,000	461,918
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	83,200	178,340	150,000	298,640
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	78,700	126,529	120,000	265,215
Quebec (other)	61,500	135,374	100,000	282,966
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	100,000	232,402	150,000	352,043
Oshawa (CMA)	66,700	134,527	100,000	207,276
Toronto (CMA)	110,000	283,900	180,000	637,563
Hamilton (CMA)	100,000	186,170	160,000	440,115
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	80,000	181,577	120,000	352,607
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	97,200	216,514	150,000	368,497
London (CMA)	100,000	196,565	140,000	380,090
Windsor (CMA)	93,100	189,342	140,000	344,832
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	91,100	183,998	130,000	269,598
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	110,000	179,030	130,000	424,870
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	110,000	198,164	130,000	278,217
Ontario (other)	84,500	164,704	120,000	292,272
Winnipeg (CMA)	100,000	240,576	130,000	447,143
Manitoba (other)	72,100	146,483	91,700	190,095
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	130,000	261,764	210,000	574,062
Saskatchewan (other)	100,000	205,487	140,000	279,445
Calgary (CMA)	180,000	512,292	330,000	1,256,191
Edmonton (CMA)	170,000	444,870	310,000	1,325,720
Alberta (other)	150,000	379,374	240,000	910,440
Vancouver (CMA)	110,000	274,409	150,000	461,714
Victoria (CMA)	110,000	221,166	160,000	591,976
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	120,000	277,996	170,000	545,987
British Columbia (other)	100,000	194,482	120,000	323,378
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	78,100	129,866	110,000	312,087

**Table 1H Private retirement income (RETIR)**

Geography	Women		Men	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	70,600	109,744	84,600	121,659
Prince Edward Island	76,000	102,872	83,700	114,713
Halifax (CMA)	79,900	117,306	100,000	137,199
Nova Scotia (other)	68,600	108,841	82,700	125,505
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	71,300	99,935	87,600	127,993
New Brunswick (other)	65,900	108,438	84,900	118,668
Québec (CMA)	77,300	136,435	90,600	123,554
Montréal (CMA)	83,700	151,548	100,000	145,715
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	67,600	104,570	90,300	121,112
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	82,800	101,920	97,200	122,808
Quebec (other)	66,000	107,879	80,800	108,700
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	100,000	140,581	110,000	148,349
Oshawa (CMA)	78,200	112,737	97,500	138,265
Toronto (CMA)	96,900	175,221	110,000	173,333
Hamilton (CMA)	87,100	138,165	100,000	146,846
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	79,500	116,539	94,500	136,111
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	82,100	116,801	100,000	136,227
London (CMA)	87,500	145,194	100,000	133,341
Windsor (CMA)	88,700	131,304	94,000	140,543
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	79,200	153,496	98,800	128,174
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	94,900	163,807	110,000	142,390
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	81,200	130,096	91,800	129,486
Ontario (other)	78,200	118,183	94,400	129,164
Winnipeg (CMA)	73,500	131,836	93,300	132,841
Manitoba (other)	59,700	85,410	79,000	117,903
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	81,800	127,982	100,000	137,856
Saskatchewan (other)	62,200	104,128	77,700	108,331
Calgary (CMA)	94,000	175,515	120,000	262,716
Edmonton (CMA)	83,800	131,355	96,900	133,866
Alberta (other)	67,300	105,479	88,900	132,012
Vancouver (CMA)	84,700	149,624	110,000	169,854
Victoria (CMA)	90,900	164,250	110,000	179,967
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	70,100	97,201	98,200	128,054
British Columbia (other)	70,700	122,628	89,500	130,107
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	85,100	169,335	100,000	149,485

**Table 11 Market income not included elsewhere (OTINC)**

Geography	Women		Men	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	54,000	139,214	67,000	164,084
Prince Edward Island	48,000	83,613	50,000	129,922
Halifax (CMA)	57,000	119,773	80,000	209,090
Nova Scotia (other)	46,000	91,454	56,000	121,538
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	56,000	105,213	64,000	132,987
New Brunswick (other)	50,000	93,608	61,000	136,148
Québec (CMA)	74,000	125,832	120,000	210,910
Montréal (CMA)	73,000	139,090	100,000	247,016
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	61,000	142,457	110,000	199,446
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	89,000	180,412	86,000	224,376
Quebec (other)	59,000	118,045	100,000	188,878
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	73,000	136,994	92,000	176,962
Oshawa (CMA)	67,000	188,967	140,000	444,308
Toronto (CMA)	75,000	172,904	100,000	304,503
Hamilton (CMA)	63,000	139,944	78,000	185,853
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	55,000	146,861	70,000	244,407
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	56,000	106,391	79,000	202,193
London (CMA)	59,000	129,178	70,000	168,174
Windsor (CMA)	48,000	120,013	40,000	126,346
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	52,000	134,963	73,000	179,514
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	56,000	121,387	81,000	219,525
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	48,000	102,391	68,000	138,227
Ontario (other)	54,000	129,889	80,000	254,081
Winnipeg (CMA)	58,000	122,495	58,000	145,967
Manitoba (other)	48,000	104,279	49,000	108,727
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	69,000	124,404	92,000	178,463
Saskatchewan (other)	48,000	102,665	65,000	123,016
Calgary (CMA)	100,000	242,844	240,000	551,363
Edmonton (CMA)	64,000	139,982	100,000	250,729
Alberta (other)	57,000	127,583	110,000	267,420
Vancouver (CMA)	66,000	141,864	75,000	220,882
Victoria (CMA)	55,000	99,315	64,000	156,280
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	51,000	111,199	59,000	152,360
British Columbia (other)	48,000	96,348	59,000	147,209
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	88,000	171,418	72,000	159,333



**Table 1J Income tax (INCTAX)**

Geography	Women		Men	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	47,000	114,684	93,000	228,125
Prince Edward Island	37,000	63,870	65,000	150,060
Halifax (CMA)	51,000	94,621	98,000	268,448
Nova Scotia (other)	35,000	58,386	66,000	165,133
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	38,000	65,177	77,000	133,505
New Brunswick (other)	34,000	54,589	59,000	103,379
Québec (CMA)	48,000	86,702	88,000	178,608
Montréal (CMA)	61,000	120,348	120,000	305,024
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	42,000	81,708	75,000	158,080
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	47,000	76,678	67,000	138,981
Quebec (other)	35,000	65,790	59,000	134,354
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	63,000	129,833	110,000	259,967
Oshawa (CMA)	50,000	99,476	99,000	231,449
Toronto (CMA)	89,000	213,348	200,000	551,650
Hamilton (CMA)	58,000	119,580	120,000	309,319
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	42,000	89,673	80,000	182,387
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	50,000	101,706	100,000	238,750
London (CMA)	52,000	99,786	97,000	222,288
Windsor (CMA)	44,000	90,777	87,000	225,273
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	46,000	106,211	89,000	196,252
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	49,000	87,273	92,000	214,654
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	46,000	88,866	82,000	178,311
Ontario (other)	41,000	82,774	77,000	179,164
Winnipeg (CMA)	52,000	115,156	100,000	286,941
Manitoba (other)	39,000	92,156	67,000	153,200
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	58,000	116,903	100,000	236,724
Saskatchewan (other)	41,000	85,473	74,000	169,146
Calgary (CMA)	100,000	211,558	240,000	605,196
Edmonton (CMA)	63,000	142,805	130,000	389,848
Alberta (other)	60,000	128,337	110,000	305,019
Vancouver (CMA)	67,000	155,298	120,000	297,155
Victoria (CMA)	50,000	104,985	92,000	267,379
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	42,000	96,536	86,000	201,232
British Columbia (other)	38,000	78,323	69,000	144,026
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	57,000	83,076	73,000	151,956

**Table 1K After-tax income (TOTINC\_AT)**

Geography	Women		Men	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	100,000	148,976	170,000	319,170
Prince Edward Island	90,000	135,671	130,000	213,749
Halifax (CMA)	110,000	159,298	160,000	334,251
Nova Scotia (other)	87,000	124,120	130,000	242,076
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	98,000	135,217	140,000	205,561
New Brunswick (other)	88,000	120,832	130,000	187,274
Québec (CMA)	100,000	148,787	150,000	283,268
Montréal (CMA)	110,000	180,297	180,000	400,891
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	97,000	151,091	140,000	230,249
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	100,000	134,844	130,000	226,793
Quebec (other)	88,000	132,653	120,000	218,490
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	130,000	201,882	190,000	341,340
Oshawa (CMA)	110,000	158,954	170,000	301,385
Toronto (CMA)	140,000	251,438	250,000	632,342
Hamilton (CMA)	120,000	181,028	190,000	380,809
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	100,000	155,908	150,000	263,102
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	110,000	163,873	180,000	337,045
London (CMA)	110,000	164,700	170,000	312,804
Windsor (CMA)	110,000	162,273	190,000	369,046
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	110,000	175,497	160,000	279,582
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	110,000	154,682	170,000	331,052
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	110,000	162,161	160,000	253,281
Ontario (other)	100,000	149,767	150,000	260,522
Winnipeg (CMA)	110,000	184,685	170,000	413,502
Manitoba (other)	96,000	149,956	130,000	220,674
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	120,000	182,288	190,000	392,086
Saskatchewan (other)	100,000	151,735	150,000	260,335
Calgary (CMA)	190,000	371,727	410,000	1,056,608
Edmonton (CMA)	140,000	267,925	260,000	745,507
Alberta (other)	130,000	228,582	230,000	591,708
Vancouver (CMA)	130,000	228,960	210,000	457,194
Victoria (CMA)	120,000	195,475	180,000	395,958
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	110,000	183,287	170,000	358,724
British Columbia (other)	100,000	150,059	150,000	254,345
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	140,000	180,227	160,000	257,598

**Table 1L Net capital gains or losses (CAPGN)**

Geography	Women		Men	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	100,000	1,961,191	170,000	1,021,643
Prince Edward Island	160,000	625,291	300,000	1,415,193
Halifax (CMA)	130,000	313,744	170,000	495,890
Nova Scotia (other)	97,000	301,273	150,000	445,106
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	78,000	194,396	100,000	364,447
New Brunswick (other)	110,000	260,573	130,000	325,616
Québec (CMA)	110,000	300,957	270,000	641,653
Montréal (CMA)	170,000	448,414	310,000	942,040
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	110,000	334,979	290,000	930,538
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	110,000	329,871	180,000	331,571
Quebec (other)	130,000	312,451	280,000	823,906
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	140,000	406,406	220,000	891,120
Oshawa (CMA)	94,000	351,557	150,000	766,744
Toronto (CMA)	170,000	535,166	290,000	1,032,485
Hamilton (CMA)	120,000	315,687	190,000	845,363
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	87,000	382,974	210,000	572,439
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	130,000	372,087	210,000	745,386
London (CMA)	100,000	335,113	200,000	628,090
Windsor (CMA)	100,000	297,588	130,000	311,784
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	140,000	344,579	260,000	533,652
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	100,000	266,469	170,000	512,514
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	120,000	419,839	140,000	566,234
Ontario (other)	140,000	427,615	250,000	643,596
Winnipeg (CMA)	140,000	402,106	230,000	1,011,451
Manitoba (other)	250,000	698,792	440,000	1,017,177
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	180,000	643,050	230,000	571,818
Saskatchewan (other)	280,000	665,549	430,000	911,677
Calgary (CMA)	210,000	734,277	340,000	1,151,316
Edmonton (CMA)	160,000	550,627	250,000	983,043
Alberta (other)	310,000	719,482	410,000	945,013
Vancouver (CMA)	260,000	648,317	350,000	1,031,683
Victoria (CMA)	190,000	557,683	290,000	1,259,578
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	150,000	389,308	230,000	488,727
British Columbia (other)	150,000	425,689	200,000	552,950
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	170,000	387,589	180,000	398,790

**Table 1M Child care expenses paid (CHLDC)**

Geography	Women		Men	
	Threshold	Top-Code	Threshold	Top-Code
Newfoundland and Labrador	22,000	27,936	24,000	35,961
Prince Edward Island	16,900	22,519	18,000	25,959
Halifax (CMA)	20,000	25,575	21,600	31,381
Nova Scotia (other)	15,000	26,595	15,100	28,332
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	18,000	25,616	18,000	29,596
New Brunswick (other)	15,000	21,168	16,000	28,215
Québec (CMA)	17,600	24,119	17,500	25,931
Montréal (CMA)	18,200	25,673	18,700	28,639
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	15,000	21,606	14,500	19,847
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	16,600	24,453	16,000	23,921
Quebec (other)	14,000	20,259	14,400	23,399
Ottawa - Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	25,000	35,710	25,000	36,100
Oshawa (CMA)	22,000	36,523	21,800	37,557
Toronto (CMA)	31,300	41,936	35,000	48,875
Hamilton (CMA)	22,000	30,263	25,000	33,127
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	16,000	21,656	20,000	30,448
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	19,600	26,488	23,000	31,266
London (CMA)	22,000	31,822	22,900	31,343
Windsor (CMA)	15,000	25,211	20,000	46,176
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	18,000	26,344	20,000	29,331
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	20,700	28,751	20,000	30,591
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	18,000	24,423	17,000	23,640
Ontario (other)	16,000	25,748	20,000	35,001
Winnipeg (CMA)	17,300	26,579	20,000	32,726
Manitoba (other)	16,000	30,650	19,600	35,954
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	20,000	28,623	20,000	31,021
Saskatchewan (other)	15,000	23,170	19,200	33,872
Calgary (CMA)	32,000	43,149	35,000	48,076
Edmonton (CMA)	24,700	34,690	26,400	37,218
Alberta (other)	23,000	28,536	27,000	38,608
Vancouver (CMA)	28,600	38,181	30,000	43,336
Victoria (CMA)	22,000	28,921	21,000	23,851
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	20,000	26,380	21,000	30,373
British Columbia (other)	20,000	28,974	20,000	33,463
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	23,000	27,744	25,000	45,528

**Table 2 Comparison of PUMF (Individuals file) estimates with 2016 Census long-form published data, by income source, Canada, 2015**

	<b>Published data<sup>1</sup></b>	
	<b>Number of persons reporting the source of income</b>	<b>Aggregate amount (\$'000)</b>
<b>Total income</b>	27,489,395	1,305,380,083
<b>Market income</b>	24,584,065	1,152,624,303
<b>Employment income</b>	20,428,670	940,882,395
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	18,811,420	886,064,694
<b>Self-employment income</b>	3,009,730	54,817,701
<b>Investment income</b>	8,505,220	89,583,910
<b>Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities</b>	4,181,710	93,310,880
<b>Other money income</b>	4,416,285	28,847,119
<b>Government transfers</b>	19,742,130	152,755,780
<b>Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement</b>	5,009,475	39,415,405
<b>Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits</b>	6,657,585	47,430,003
<b>Child benefits</b>	3,885,670	20,138,542
<b>Employment insurance benefits</b>	2,522,695	18,194,676
<b>Other income from government sources</b>	13,584,515	27,577,154
<b>Taxes paid</b>	19,209,740	233,501,913
<b>After-tax income</b>	27,500,225	1,071,878,171
<b>Net capital gains or losses</b>	3,183,240	38,754,522
	<b>Calculated with PUMF</b>	
	<b>Number of persons reporting the source of income</b>	<b>Aggregate amount (\$'000)</b>
<b>Total income</b>	27,269,512	1,338,114,460
<b>Market income</b>	24,361,591	1,196,888,367
<b>Employment income</b>	20,220,038	944,867,864
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	18,608,429	884,751,268
<b>Self-employment income</b>	2,993,606	57,145,372
<b>Investment income</b>	8,488,955	91,882,349
<b>Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities</b>	4,173,643	92,844,713
<b>Other money income</b>	4,429,233	29,726,127
<b>Government transfers</b>	19,673,599	152,698,983
<b>Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement</b>	5,001,689	39,307,715
<b>Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits</b>	6,600,206	46,886,552
<b>Child benefits</b>	3,769,090	19,191,566
<b>Employment insurance benefits</b>	2,523,945	18,258,460
<b>Other income from government sources</b>	13,566,553	27,384,538
<b>Taxes paid</b>	19,059,506	232,057,918
<b>After-tax income</b>	27,281,327	1,084,669,593
<b>Net capital gains or losses</b>	3,185,351	42,861,108

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from Income sources and taxes (34) and income statistics (5A) for the population aged 15 and over in private households of Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census sub-divisions, 2016 Census – Sample-Data (25 %), Catalogue number 98-400-X2016120.

	Percentage differences between published data and PUMF	
	Number of persons reporting the source of income (%)	Aggregate amount (%)
<b>Total income</b>	-0.8	2.5
<b>Market income</b>	-0.9	3.8
<b>Employment income</b>	-1.0	0.4
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	-1.1	-0.1
<b>Self-employment income</b>	-0.5	4.2
<b>Investment income</b>	-0.2	2.6
<b>Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities</b>	-0.2	-0.5
<b>Other money income</b>	0.3	3.0
<b>Government transfers</b>	-0.3	0.0
<b>Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement</b>	-0.2	-0.3
<b>Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits</b>	-0.9	-1.1
<b>Child benefits</b>	-3.0	-4.7
<b>Employment insurance benefits</b>	0.0	0.4
<b>Other income from government sources</b>	-0.1	-0.7
<b>Taxes paid</b>	-0.8	-0.6
<b>After-tax income</b>	-0.8	1.2
<b>Net capital gains or losses</b>	0.1	10.6

**Table 3 Comparison of PUMF (individuals file) employment income estimates with 2016 Census long-form published data, by geography, 2015**

Geography	Published data <sup>2</sup>			
	Count	Aggregate amount (\$'000)	Median income (\$)	Average income (\$)
<b>Canada</b>	20,428,670	940,882,345	33,683	46,057
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	299,155	13,806,615	31,518	46,153
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	86,040	3,004,392	26,837	34,919
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	523,020	20,670,390	29,983	39,522
Halifax (CMA)	243,400	10,728,677	34,332	44,079
Nova Scotia (other)	279,620	9,941,748	26,687	35,554
<b>New Brunswick</b>	423,915	15,943,867	29,155	37,611
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	157,580	6,440,614	32,471	40,871
New Brunswick (other)	266,330	9,503,215	27,276	35,682
<b>Quebec</b>	4,627,780	186,880,415	31,286	40,382
Québec (CMA)	478,745	20,161,602	35,469	42,113
Montréal (CMA)	2,335,670	101,010,245	32,180	43,247
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	201,435	7,407,968	29,247	36,776
Ottawa – Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	192,410	8,587,726	37,620	44,632
Quebec (other)	1,419,515	49,712,958	28,427	35,021
<b>Ontario</b>	7,790,680	369,034,944	33,959	47,369
Ottawa – Gatineau (CMA) Ontario part)	580,870	30,668,923	41,185	52,798
Oshawa (CMA)	225,245	10,672,685	37,179	47,383
Toronto (CMA)	3,454,585	178,952,465	34,846	51,801
Hamilton (CMA)	435,315	20,667,472	35,157	47,478
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	230,440	8,733,761	27,845	37,900
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	313,570	14,524,072	36,546	46,319
London (CMA)	283,355	11,996,480	32,706	42,337
Windsor (CMA)	184,490	7,877,207	30,649	42,697
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	289,270	12,957,484	35,237	44,794
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	162,100	6,560,481	30,532	40,472
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	167,465	7,475,826	35,282	44,641
Ontario (other)	1,463,965	57,947,558	30,229	39,583
<b>Manitoba</b>	722,785	30,755,560	33,697	42,551
Winnipeg (CMA)	457,590	20,498,282	35,365	44,796
Manitoba (other)	265,195	10,257,278	30,669	38,678
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	636,950	29,842,988	36,579	46,853
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	322,910	16,552,339	40,882	51,260
Saskatchewan (other)	314,040	13,290,696	32,350	42,322
<b>Alberta</b>	2,473,670	146,793,919	42,716	59,343
Calgary (CMA)	863,730	56,578,651	44,043	65,505
Edmonton (CMA)	816,225	47,022,177	44,590	57,609
Alberta (other)	793,715	43,193,281	39,354	54,419
<b>British Columbia</b>	2,775,010	120,266,036	31,707	43,339

<sup>2</sup> Adapted from Employment Income Statistics (7), Occupation - National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2016 (193A), Work Activity During the Reference Year (9) and Sex (3) for the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories and Census Metropolitan Areas, 2016 Census - 25% Sample Data, catalogue number 98-400-X2016304.

Vancouver (CMA)	1,487,055	68,525,344	33,596	46,081
Victoria (CMA)	226,600	9,533,427	32,458	42,072
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	222,425	8,928,353	29,879	40,141
British Columbia (other)	838,930	33,278,804	28,823	39,668
<b>Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut</b>	69,685	3,883,087	44,095	55,725
<b>Calculated with PUMF</b>				
<b>Geography</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Aggregate amount (\$'000)</b>	<b>Median income (\$)</b>	<b>Average income (\$)</b>
<b>Canada</b>	20,220,038	944,880,676	34,000	46,729
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	294,831	13,782,765	31,000	46,748
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	82,037	2,842,914	28,000	34,654
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	513,867	20,739,220	30,000	40,359
Halifax (CMA)	236,714	10,905,282	35,000	46,070
Nova Scotia (other)	277,153	9,833,939	27,000	35,482
<b>New Brunswick</b>	414,932	15,693,384	29,000	37,822
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	153,997	6,373,320	33,000	41,386
New Brunswick (other)	260,935	9,320,064	27,000	35,718
<b>Quebec</b>	4,602,561	188,190,278	31,000	40,888
Québec (CMA)	472,761	20,206,694	35,000	42,742
Montréal (CMA)	2,335,988	102,295,254	32,000	43,791
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	196,283	7,316,731	29,000	37,276
Ottawa – Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	187,208	8,472,336	38,000	45,256
Quebec (other)	1,410,320	49,899,263	28,000	35,382
<b>Ontario</b>	7,711,828	371,152,149	34,000	48,127
Ottawa – Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	567,263	30,264,482	41,000	53,352
Oshawa (CMA)	221,816	10,538,671	37,000	47,511
Toronto (CMA)	3,446,467	181,605,003	35,000	52,691
Hamilton (CMA)	428,114	20,610,490	36,000	48,143
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	225,557	8,944,269	29,000	39,654
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	306,817	14,469,195	37,000	47,159
London (CMA)	278,557	12,057,270	33,000	43,285
Windsor (CMA)	180,668	7,788,795	31,000	43,111
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	283,187	12,793,430	35,000	45,177
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	156,001	6,244,910	30,000	40,031
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	160,557	7,365,407	37,000	45,874
Ontario (other)	1,456,824	58,470,228	30,000	40,135
<b>Manitoba</b>	710,309	30,886,114	34,000	43,479
Winnipeg (CMA)	451,924	20,454,286	35,000	45,255
Manitoba (other)	258,385	10,431,828	32,000	40,373
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	624,350	29,725,710	37,000	47,611
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	321,938	16,656,443	40,000	51,738
Saskatchewan (other)	302,412	13,069,267	33,000	43,217
<b>Alberta</b>	2,459,187	147,946,785	42,000	60,160
Calgary (CMA)	859,673	57,310,134	44,000	66,665
Edmonton (CMA)	812,547	47,347,298	44,000	58,267
Alberta (other)	786,967	43,289,354	39,000	55,008



<b>British Columbia</b>	2,746,722	120,457,730	32,000	43,855
Vancouver (CMA)	1,481,876	69,093,173	34,000	46,625
Victoria (CMA)	222,254	9,511,636	32,500	42,796
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	214,104	8,867,495	30,000	41,417
British Columbia (other)	828,488	32,985,426	29,000	39,814
<b>Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut</b>	59,413	3,463,627	49,000	58,297
<b>Percentage differences between published data and PUMF</b>				
<b>Geography</b>	<b>Count (%)</b>	<b>Aggregate amount (%)</b>	<b>Median income (%)</b>	<b>Average income (%)</b>
<b>Canada</b>	-1.0	0.4	0.9	1.5
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	-1.4	-0.2	-1.6	1.3
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	-4.7	-5.4	4.3	-0.8
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	-1.8	0.3	0.1	2.1
Halifax (CMA)	-2.7	1.6	1.9	4.5
Nova Scotia (other)	-0.9	-1.1	1.2	-0.2
<b>New Brunswick</b>	-2.1	-1.6	-0.5	0.6
Moncton (CMA) – Saint John (CMA)	-2.3	-1.0	1.6	1.3
New Brunswick (other)	-2.0	-1.9	-1.0	0.1
<b>Quebec</b>	-0.5	0.7	-0.9	1.3
Québec (CMA)	-1.2	0.2	-1.3	1.5
Montréal (CMA)	0.0	1.3	-0.6	1.3
Sherbrooke (CMA) – Trois-Rivières (CMA)	-2.6	-1.2	-0.8	1.4
Ottawa – Gatineau (CMA) (Quebec part)	-2.7	-1.3	1.0	1.4
Quebec (other)	-0.6	0.4	-1.5	1.0
<b>Ontario</b>	-1.0	0.6	0.1	1.6
Ottawa – Gatineau (CMA) (Ontario part)	-2.3	-1.3	-0.4	1.0
Oshawa (CMA)	-1.5	-1.3	-0.5	0.3
Toronto (CMA)	-0.2	1.5	0.4	1.7
Hamilton (CMA)	-1.7	-0.3	2.4	1.4
St. Catharines – Niagara (CMA)	-2.1	2.4	4.1	4.6
Kitchener – Cambridge – Waterloo (CMA)	-2.2	-0.4	1.2	1.8
London (CMA)	-1.7	0.5	0.9	2.2
Windsor (CMA)	-2.1	-1.1	1.1	1.0
Brantford (CMA) – Guelph (CMA) – Barrie (CMA)	-2.1	-1.3	-0.7	0.9
Kingston (CMA) – Peterborough (CMA)	-3.8	-4.8	-1.7	-1.1
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury (CMA) – Thunder Bay (CMA)	-4.1	-1.5	4.9	2.8
Ontario (other)	-0.5	0.9	-0.8	1.4
<b>Manitoba</b>	-1.7	0.4	0.9	2.2
Winnipeg (CMA)	-1.2	-0.2	-1.0	1.0
Manitoba (other)	-2.6	1.7	4.3	4.4
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	-2.0	-0.4	1.2	1.6
Regina (CMA) – Saskatoon (CMA)	-0.3	0.6	-2.2	0.9
Saskatchewan (other)	-3.7	-1.7	2.0	2.1
<b>Alberta</b>	-0.6	0.8	-1.7	1.4
Calgary (CMA)	-0.5	1.3	-0.1	1.8
Edmonton (CMA)	-0.5	0.7	-1.3	1.1

Alberta (other)	-0.9	0.2	-0.9	1.1
<b>British Columbia</b>	-1.0	0.2	0.9	1.2
Vancouver (CMA)	-0.3	0.8	1.2	1.2
Victoria (CMA)	-1.9	-0.2	0.1	1.7
Kelowna (CMA) – Abbotsford-Mission (CMA)	-3.7	-0.7	0.4	3.2
British Columbia (other)	-1.2	-0.9	0.6	0.4
<b>Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut</b>	-14.7	-10.8	11.1	4.6

## Appendix A: Countries and areas of interest disseminated in the 2016 Census of Population

- **Inside Canada**
  - Newfoundland and Labrador
  - Prince Edward Island
  - Nova Scotia
  - New Brunswick
  - Quebec
  - Ontario
  - Manitoba
  - Saskatchewan
  - Alberta
  - British Columbia
  - Yukon
  - Northwest Territories
  - Nunavut
- **Outside Canada**
  - **Americas**
    - **North America**
      - Greenland
      - Saint Pierre and Miquelon
      - United States<sup>1</sup>
    - **Central America**
      - Belize
      - Costa Rica
      - El Salvador
      - Guatemala
      - Honduras
      - Mexico
      - Nicaragua
      - Panama
    - **Caribbean and Bermuda**
      - Anguilla
      - Antigua and Barbuda
      - Aruba
      - Bahamas
      - Barbados
      - Bermuda
      - Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
      - Cayman Islands
      - Cuba
      - Curaçao
      - Dominica
      - Dominican Republic
      - Grenada
      - Guadeloupe
      - Haiti
      - Jamaica
      - Martinique
      - Montserrat
      - Puerto Rico
      - Saint Barthélemy
      - Saint Kitts and Nevis
      - Saint Lucia

- Saint Martin (French part)
  - Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
  - Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
  - Trinidad and Tobago
  - Turks and Caicos Islands
  - Virgin Islands, British
  - Virgin Islands, United States
- **South America**
  - Argentina
  - Bolivia<sup>2</sup>
  - Brazil
  - Chile
  - Colombia
  - Ecuador
  - Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
  - French Guiana
  - Guyana
  - Paraguay
  - Peru
  - South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
  - Suriname
  - Uruguay
  - Venezuela<sup>3</sup>
- **Europe**
  - **Western Europe**
    - Austria
    - Belgium
    - France
    - Germany
    - Liechtenstein
    - Luxembourg
    - Monaco
    - Netherlands
    - Switzerland
  - **Eastern Europe**
    - Belarus
    - Bulgaria
    - Czech Republic
    - Estonia
    - Hungary
    - Latvia
    - Lithuania
    - Moldova<sup>4</sup>
    - Poland
    - Romania
    - Russian Federation
    - Slovakia
    - Ukraine
  - **Northern Europe**
    - Åland Islands
    - Denmark
    - Faroe Islands
    - Finland
    - Guernsey
    - Iceland
    - Ireland<sup>5</sup>

- Isle of Man
  - Jersey
  - Norway
  - Sark
  - Svalbard and Jan Mayen
  - Sweden
  - United Kingdom<sup>6</sup>
- **Southern Europe**
  - Albania
  - Andorra
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - Croatia
  - Gibraltar
  - Greece
  - Holy See (Vatican City State)
  - Italy
  - Kosovo<sup>7</sup>
  - Macedonia, Republic of<sup>8</sup>
  - Malta
  - Montenegro
  - Portugal
  - San Marino
  - Serbia<sup>9</sup>
  - Slovenia
  - Spain
- **Africa**
  - **Western Africa**
    - Benin
    - Burkina Faso
    - Cabo Verde
    - Côte d'Ivoire
    - Gambia
    - Ghana
    - Guinea
    - Guinea-Bissau
    - Liberia
    - Mali
    - Mauritania
    - Niger
    - Nigeria
    - Saint Helena<sup>10</sup>
    - Senegal
    - Sierra Leone
    - Togo
  - **Eastern Africa**
    - Burundi
    - Comoros
    - Djibouti
    - Eritrea
    - Ethiopia
    - Kenya
    - Madagascar
    - Malawi
    - Mauritius
    - Mayotte
    - Mozambique

- Réunion
  - Rwanda
  - Seychelles
  - Somalia
  - South Sudan
  - Tanzania<sup>11</sup>
  - Uganda
  - Zambia
  - Zimbabwe
  - **Northern Africa**
    - Algeria
    - Egypt
    - Libya
    - Morocco
    - Sudan<sup>12</sup>
    - Tunisia
    - Western Sahara
  - **Central Africa**
    - Angola
    - Cameroon
    - Central African Republic
    - Chad
    - Congo, Democratic Republic of the
    - Congo, Republic of the
    - Equatorial Guinea
    - Gabon
    - Sao Tome and Principe
  - **Southern Africa**
    - Botswana
    - Lesotho
    - Namibia
    - South Africa, Republic of
    - Swaziland
- **Asia**
  - **West Central Asia and the Middle East**
    - Afghanistan
    - Armenia
    - Azerbaijan
    - Bahrain
    - Cyprus
    - Georgia
    - Iran<sup>13</sup>
    - Iraq
    - Israel
    - Jordan
    - Kazakhstan
    - Kuwait
    - Kyrgyzstan
    - Lebanon
    - Oman
    - Qatar
    - Saudi Arabia
    - Syria<sup>14</sup>
    - Tajikistan
    - Turkey
    - Turkmenistan

- United Arab Emirates
  - Uzbekistan
  - West Bank and Gaza Strip (Palestine)<sup>15</sup>
  - Yemen
- **Eastern Asia**
  - China<sup>16</sup>
  - Hong Kong<sup>17</sup>
  - Japan
  - Korea, North<sup>18</sup>
  - Korea, South<sup>19</sup>
  - Macao<sup>20</sup>
  - Mongolia
  - Taiwan
- **Southeast Asia**
  - Brunei Darussalam
  - Burma (Myanmar)
  - Cambodia
  - Indonesia
  - Laos<sup>21</sup>
  - Malaysia
  - Philippines
  - Singapore
  - Thailand
  - Timor-Leste
  - Viet Nam
- **Southern Asia**
  - Bangladesh
  - Bhutan
  - British Indian Ocean Territory
  - India
  - Maldives
  - Nepal
  - Pakistan
  - Sri Lanka
- **Oceania**
  - American Samoa
  - Australia
  - Christmas Island
  - Cocos (Keeling) Islands
  - Cook Islands
  - Fiji
  - French Polynesia
  - Guam
  - Kiribati
  - Marshall Islands
  - Micronesia, Federated States of
  - Nauru
  - New Caledonia
  - New Zealand
  - Niue
  - Norfolk Island
  - Northern Mariana Islands
  - Palau
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Pitcairn
  - Samoa

- Solomon Islands
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Vanuatu
- Wallis and Futuna
- **Antarctica and Adjacent Islands**
  - Antarctica
  - Bouvet Island
  - French Southern Territories
  - Heard Island and McDonald Islands

<sup>1</sup> The official name of United States is United States of America.

<sup>2</sup> The official name of Bolivia is Plurinational State of Bolivia.

<sup>3</sup> The official name of Venezuela is Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

<sup>4</sup> The official name of Moldova is Republic of Moldova.

<sup>5</sup> Ireland is also referred to as Republic of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> The official name of United Kingdom is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. United Kingdom includes Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland (excludes Isle of Man, the Channel Islands and British Overseas Territories).

<sup>7</sup> The official name of Kosovo is Republic of Kosovo.

<sup>8</sup> Macedonia, Republic of: known as the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the United Nations and other international bodies.

<sup>9</sup> Serbia excludes Kosovo.

<sup>10</sup> The official name of Saint Helena is Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

<sup>11</sup> The official name of Tanzania is United Republic of Tanzania.

<sup>12</sup> The full name of Sudan is the Republic of the Sudan.

<sup>13</sup> The official name of Iran is Islamic Republic of Iran.

<sup>14</sup> The official name of Syria is Syrian Arab Republic.

<sup>15</sup> West Bank and Gaza Strip (Palestine): West Bank and Gaza Strip are the territories referred to in the Declaration of Principles, signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1993. Palestine refers to pre-1948 British mandate for Palestine.

<sup>16</sup> China excludes Hong Kong and Macao.

<sup>17</sup> The full name of Hong Kong is the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.

<sup>18</sup> The official name of North Korea is Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

<sup>19</sup> The official name of South Korea is Republic of Korea.

<sup>20</sup> The full name of Macao is Macao Special Administrative Region of China.

<sup>21</sup> The official name of Laos is Lao People's Democratic Republic.



## Appendix B: Mother tongue and home language: 2016 Census classification

Please note that in the second part of the question on home language, the respondent had the option of marking the 'No' circle to indicate that there was no other language spoken on a regular basis.

- Official languages
  - English
  - French
- Non-official languages
  - Aboriginal languages
    - Algonquian languages
      - Blackfoot
      - Cree-Montagnais languages
        - Atikamekw
        - Montagnais (Innu)<sup>1</sup>
        - Moose Cree
        - Naskapi
        - Northern East Cree
        - Plains Cree
        - Southern East Cree
        - Swampy Cree
        - Woods Cree
        - Cree, n.o.s.
      - Eastern Algonquian languages
        - Malecite
        - Mi'kmaq
      - Ojibway-Potawatomi languages
        - Algonquin
        - Ojibway
        - Oji-Cree
        - Ottawa (Odawa)
        - Algonquian languages, n.i.e.
    - Athabaskan languages<sup>2</sup>
      - Northern Athabaskan languages
        - Babine (Wetsuwet'en)
        - Beaver
        - Carrier
        - Chilcotin
        - Dene<sup>3</sup>
        - Dogrib (Tlicho)<sup>2</sup>
        - Gwich'in
        - Sarsi (Sarcee)<sup>2</sup>
        - Sekani
        - Slavey-Hare languages
          - North Slavey (Hare)
          - South Slavey
          - Slavey, n.o.s.
      - Tahltan languages
        - Kaska (Nahani)
        - Tahltan

- Tutchone languages<sup>4</sup>
    - Northern Tutchone
    - Southern Tutchone
  - Athabaskan languages, n.i.e.<sup>2</sup>
- Haida
- Inuit languages
  - Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)<sup>5 6</sup>
  - Inuktitut
  - Inuit languages, n.i.e.
- Iroquoian languages
  - Cayuga
  - Mohawk
  - Oneida
  - Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.
- Kutenai
- Michif
- Salish languages
  - Comox
  - Halkomelem
  - Lillooet
  - Okanagan
  - Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)
  - Squamish
  - Straits
  - Thompson (Ntlakapamux)
  - Salish languages, n.i.e.
- Siouan languages
  - Dakota
  - Stoney
  - Siouan languages, n.i.e.
- Tlingit
- Tsimshian languages
  - Gitxsan (Gitksan)<sup>2</sup>
  - Nisga'a
  - Tsimshian
- Wakashan languages
  - Haisla
  - Heiltsuk
  - Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)
  - Nuuchahnulth (Nootka)<sup>2</sup>
  - Wakashan languages, n.i.e.
- Aboriginal languages, n.o.s.<sup>7</sup>
- Non-Aboriginal languages
  - Afro-Asiatic languages
    - Berber languages<sup>2</sup>
      - Kabyle
      - Berber languages, n.i.e.
    - Cushitic languages
      - Bilen
      - Oromo

- Somali
  - Cushitic languages, n.i.e.
- Semitic languages
  - Amharic
  - Arabic
  - Assyrian Neo-Aramaic
  - Chaldean Neo-Aramaic
  - Harari
  - Hebrew
  - Maltese
  - Tigrigna
  - Semitic languages, n.i.e.
- Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.
- Austro-Asiatic languages
  - Khmer (Cambodian)
  - Vietnamese
  - Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e
- Austronesian languages<sup>2</sup>
  - Bikol
  - Cebuano
  - Fijian
  - Hiligaynon
  - Ilocano
  - Malagasy
  - Malay
  - Pampangan (Kapampangan, Pampango)<sup>2</sup>
  - Pangasinan
  - Tagalog (Pilipino, Filipino)
  - Waray-Waray
  - Austronesian languages, n.i.e.<sup>2</sup>
- Creole languages<sup>2</sup>
  - Haitian Creole
  - Creole, n.o.s.
  - Creole languages, n.i.e.
- Dravidian languages
  - Kannada
  - Malayalam
  - Tamil
  - Telugu
  - Dravidian languages, n.i.e.
- Hmong-Mien languages
- Indo-European languages
  - Albanian
  - Armenian
  - Balto-Slavic languages
    - Baltic languages
      - Latvian
      - Lithuanian
    - Slavic languages
      - Belarusan<sup>2</sup>

- Bosnian
  - Bulgarian
  - Croatian
  - Czech
  - Macedonian
  - Polish
  - Russian
  - Serbian
  - Serbo-Croatian
  - Slovak
  - Slovene (Slovenian)<sup>2</sup>
  - Ukrainian
  - Slavic languages, n.i.e.
- Celtic languages
  - Scottish Gaelic
  - Welsh
  - Celtic languages, n.i.e.<sup>8</sup>
- Germanic languages
  - Afrikaans
  - Danish
  - Dutch
  - Frisian
  - German
  - Icelandic
  - Norwegian
  - Swedish
  - Vlaams (Flemish)<sup>2</sup>
  - Yiddish
  - Germanic languages, n.i.e.
- Greek
- Indo-Iranian languages
  - Indo-Aryan languages
    - Bengali
    - Gujarati
    - Hindi
    - Kashmiri
    - Konkani
    - Marathi
    - Nepali
    - Oriya (Odia)
    - Punjabi (Panjabi)<sup>2</sup>
    - Sindhi
    - Sinhala (Sinhalese)
    - Urdu
  - Iranian languages
    - Kurdish
    - Pashto
    - Persian (Farsi)
  - Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.
- Italic (Romance) languages<sup>2</sup>
  - Catalan

- Italian
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Spanish
- Italic (Romance) languages, n.i.e.<sup>2</sup>
- Japanese
- Kartvelian languages
  - Georgian
- Korean
- Mongolic languages
  - Mongolian
- Niger-Congo languages
  - Akan (Twi)
  - Bamanankan
  - Edo
  - Ewe
  - Fulah (Pular, Pulaar, Ffulfulde)
  - Ga
  - Ganda
  - Igbo
  - Lingala
  - Rundi (Kirundi)
  - Kinyarwanda (Rwanda)<sup>2</sup>
  - Shona
  - Swahili
  - Wolof
  - Yoruba
  - Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e.
- Nilo-Saharan languages
  - Dinka
  - Nilo-Saharan languages, n.i.e.
- Sign languages<sup>2</sup>
  - American Sign Language
  - Quebec Sign Language
  - Sign languages, n.i.e
- Sino-Tibetan languages
  - Chinese languages
    - Cantonese
    - Hakka
    - Mandarin
    - Min Dong
    - Min Nan (Chaochow, Teochow, Fukien, Taiwanese)<sup>9</sup>
    - Wu (Shanghainese)<sup>2</sup>
    - Chinese, n.o.s.
    - Chinese languages, n.i.e.
  - Tibeto-Burman languages
    - Burmese
    - Karenic languages
    - Tibetan
    - Tibeto-Burman languages, n.i.e.

- Tai-Kadai languages<sup>2</sup>
  - Lao
  - Thai
  - Tai-Kadai languages, n.i.e
- Turkic languages
  - Azerbaijani
  - Turkish
  - Uyghur
  - Uzbek
  - Turkic languages, n.i.e.
- Uralic languages<sup>2</sup>
  - Estonian
  - Finnish
  - Hungarian
  - Uralic languages, n.i.e.
- Other languages, n.i.e.<sup>10</sup>

### Abbreviations

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

<sup>1</sup> Name change only: content remains the same as in 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Name change only: content remains the same as in 2011 and 2006.

<sup>3</sup> This category is equivalent to Dene and Chipewyan in 2006.

<sup>4</sup> This category is equivalent to Northern Tutchone, Southern Tutchone, and Tutchone, n.o.s. in 2011.

<sup>5</sup> This category is equivalent to Inuinnaqtun and Inuvialuktun in 2011.

<sup>6</sup> As in 2011, Inuinnaqtun and Inuvialuktun are also available as separate categories in 2016.

<sup>7</sup> Responses of Aboriginal languages, n.i.e. are included in their corresponding Aboriginal language family n.i.e. category.

<sup>8</sup> Irish (Irish Gaelic) is included in Celtic, n.i.e. in 2016.

<sup>9</sup> Chaochow (Teochow), Fukien, and Taiwanese were separate categories in 2011 and 2006.

<sup>10</sup> This category is equivalent to Other languages, and African languages, n.i.e. in 2011 and 2006.

## Appendix C: Ethnic origins disseminated in the 2016 Census

- North American Aboriginal origins
  - First Nations (North American Indian)
  - Inuit
  - Métis
- Other North American origins
  - Acadian
  - American
  - Canadian
  - New Brunswicker
  - Newfoundlander
  - Nova Scotian
  - Ontarian
  - Québécois
  - Other North American origins, n.i.e.<sup>1</sup>
- European origins
  - British Isles origins
    - Channel Islander
    - Cornish
    - English
    - Irish
    - Manx
    - Scottish
    - Welsh
    - British Isles origins, n.i.e.<sup>2</sup>
  - French origins
    - Alsatian
    - Breton
    - Corsican
    - French
  - Western European origins (except French origins)
    - Austrian
    - Bavarian
    - Belgian
    - Dutch
    - Flemish
    - Frisian
    - German
    - Luxembourger
    - Swiss
    - Western European origins, n.i.e.<sup>3</sup>
  - Northern European origins (except British Isles origins)
    - Danish
    - Finnish
    - Icelandic
    - Norwegian
    - Swedish
    - Northern European origins, n.i.e.<sup>4</sup>
  - Eastern European origins
    - Bulgarian

- Byelorussian
  - Czech
  - Czechoslovakian, n.o.s.<sup>5</sup>
  - Estonian
  - Hungarian
  - Latvian
  - Lithuanian
  - Moldovan
  - Polish
  - Romanian
  - Russian
  - Slovak
  - Ukrainian
  - Eastern European origins, n.i.e.<sup>6</sup>
- Southern European origins
  - Albanian
  - Bosnian
  - Catalan
  - Croatian
  - Cypriot
  - Greek
  - Italian
  - Kosovar
  - Macedonian
  - Maltese
  - Montenegrin
  - Portuguese
  - Serbian
  - Sicilian
  - Slovenian
  - Spanish
  - Yugoslavian, n.o.s.<sup>7</sup>
  - Southern European origins, n.i.e.<sup>8</sup>
- Other European origins
  - Basque
  - Jewish
  - Roma (Gypsy)
  - Slavic, n.o.s.<sup>9</sup>
  - Other European origins, n.i.e.<sup>10</sup>
- Caribbean origins
  - Antiguan
  - Bahamian
  - Barbadian
  - Bermudan
  - Carib
  - Cuban
  - Dominican
  - Grenadian
  - Guadeloupean
  - Haitian
  - Jamaican
  - Kittitian/Nevisian



- Martinican
  - Montserratian
  - Puerto Rican
  - St. Lucian
  - Trinidadian/Tobagonian
  - Vincentian/Grenadinian
  - West Indian, n.o.s.<sup>11</sup>
  - Caribbean origins, n.i.e.<sup>12</sup>
- Latin, Central and South American origins
  - Aboriginal from Central/South America (except Arawak and Maya)
  - Arawak
  - Argentinian
  - Belizean
  - Bolivian
  - Brazilian
  - Chilean
  - Colombian
  - Costa Rican
  - Ecuadorian
  - Guatemalan
  - Guyanese
  - Hispanic
  - Honduran
  - Maya
  - Mexican
  - Nicaraguan
  - Panamanian
  - Paraguayan
  - Peruvian
  - Salvadorean
  - Uruguayan
  - Venezuelan
  - Latin, Central and South American origins, n.i.e.<sup>13</sup>
- African origins
  - Central and West African origins
    - Akan
    - Angolan
    - Ashanti
    - Beninese
    - Burkinabe
    - Cameroonian
    - Chadian
    - Congolese
    - Edo
    - Ewe
    - Gabonese
    - Gambian
    - Ghanaian
    - Guinean
    - Ibo
    - Ivorian
    - Liberian

- Malian
  - Malinké
  - Nigerian
  - Peulh
  - Senegalese
  - Sierra Leonean
  - Togolese
  - Wolof
  - Yoruba
  - Central and West African origins, n.i.e.<sup>14</sup>
- North African origins
  - Algerian
  - Berber
  - Coptic
  - Dinka
  - Egyptian
  - Libyan
  - Maure
  - Moroccan
  - Sudanese
  - Tunisian
  - North African origins, n.i.e.<sup>15</sup>
- Southern and East African origins
  - Afrikaner
  - Amhara
  - Bantu, n.o.s.<sup>16</sup>
  - Burundian
  - Djiboutian
  - Eritrean
  - Ethiopian
  - Harari
  - Kenyan
  - Malagasy
  - Mauritian
  - Oromo
  - Rwandan
  - Seychellois
  - Somali
  - South African
  - Tanzanian
  - Tigrian
  - Ugandan
  - Zambian
  - Zimbabwean
  - Zulu
  - Southern and East African origins, n.i.e.<sup>17</sup>
- Other African origins
  - Black, n.o.s.<sup>18</sup>
  - Other African origins, n.i.e.<sup>19</sup>
- Asian origins
  - West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins
    - Afghan

- Arab, n.o.s.<sup>20</sup>
- Armenian
- Assyrian
- Azerbaijani
- Georgian
- Hazara
- Iranian
- Iraqi
- Israeli
- Jordanian
- Kazakh
- Kurd
- Kuwaiti
- Kyrgyz
- Lebanese
- Palestinian
- Pashtun
- Saudi Arabian
- Syrian
- Tajik
- Tatar
- Turk
- Turkmen
- Uighur
- Uzbek
- Yemeni
- West Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins, n.i.e.<sup>21</sup>
- South Asian origins
  - Bangladeshi
  - Bengali
  - Bhutanese
  - East Indian
  - Goan
  - Gujarati
  - Kashmiri
  - Nepali
  - Pakistani
  - Punjabi
  - Sinhalese
  - Sri Lankan
  - Tamil
  - South Asian origins, n.i.e.<sup>22</sup>
- East and Southeast Asian origins
  - Burmese
  - Cambodian (Khmer)
  - Chinese
  - Filipino
  - Hmong
  - Indonesian
  - Japanese
  - Karen
  - Korean

- Laotian
  - Malaysian
  - Mongolian
  - Singaporean
  - Taiwanese
  - Thai
  - Tibetan
  - Vietnamese
  - East and Southeast Asian origins, n.i.e.<sup>23</sup>
- Other Asian origins
  - Other Asian origins, n.i.e.<sup>24</sup>
- Oceania origins
  - Australian
  - New Zealander
  - Pacific Islands origins
    - Fijian
    - Hawaiian
    - Maori
    - Polynesian, n.o.s.<sup>25</sup>
    - Samoan
    - Pacific Islands origins, n.i.e.<sup>26</sup>

## Abbreviations

n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

<sup>1</sup> Includes general responses indicating North American origins (e.g., "North American") as well as more specific responses indicating North American origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Maritimer").

<sup>2</sup> Includes general responses indicating British Isles origins (e.g., "British," "United Kingdom") as well as more specific responses indicating British Isles origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Celtic").

<sup>3</sup> Includes general responses indicating Western European origins (e.g., "Western European") as well as more specific responses indicating Western European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Liechtensteiner").

<sup>4</sup> Includes general responses indicating Northern European origins (e.g., "Northern European") as well as more specific responses indicating Northern European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Faroese," "Scandinavian").

<sup>5</sup> Includes responses of "Czechoslovakian," not otherwise specified.

<sup>6</sup> Includes general responses indicating Eastern European origins (e.g., "Eastern European") as well as more specific responses indicating Eastern European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Baltic").

<sup>7</sup> Includes responses of "Yugoslavian," not otherwise specified.

<sup>8</sup> Includes general responses indicating Southern European origins (e.g., "Southern European") as well as more specific responses indicating Southern European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Gibraltarian").

<sup>9</sup> Includes responses of "Slavic," not otherwise specified.

<sup>10</sup> Includes general responses indicating other European origins (e.g., "European") as well as more specific responses indicating European origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Central European").

<sup>11</sup> Includes responses of "West Indian," not otherwise specified.

<sup>12</sup> Includes general responses indicating Caribbean origins (e.g., "Antilles," "Caribbean") as well as more specific responses indicating Caribbean origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Aruban").

<sup>13</sup> Includes general responses indicating Latin, Central or South American origins (e.g., "South American") as well as more specific responses indicating Latin, Central or South American origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Surinamese").

<sup>14</sup> Includes general responses indicating Central or West African origins (e.g., "West African") as well as more specific responses indicating Central or West African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Luba," "Mossi").

<sup>15</sup> Includes general responses indicating North African origins (e.g., "North African") as well as more specific responses indicating North African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Maghrebi").

<sup>16</sup> Includes responses of "Bantu," not otherwise specified.

<sup>17</sup> Includes general responses indicating Southern or East African origins (e.g., "East African") as well as more specific responses indicating Southern or East African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Hutu," "Shona").

<sup>18</sup> Includes responses of "Black," not otherwise specified.

<sup>19</sup> Includes general responses indicating other African origins (e.g., "African") as well as more specific responses indicating other African origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Saharan").

<sup>20</sup> Includes responses of "Arab," not otherwise specified.

<sup>21</sup> Includes general responses indicating West Asian, Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins (e.g., "West Asian," "Middle Eastern") as well as more specific responses indicating West Asian, Central Asian and Middle Eastern origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Baloch," "Circassian").

<sup>22</sup> Includes general responses indicating South Asian origins (e.g., "South Asian") as well as more specific responses indicating South Asian origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Telugu").

<sup>23</sup> Includes general responses indicating East and Southeast Asian origins (e.g., "Southeast Asian") as well as more specific responses indicating East and Southeast Asian origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Bruneian").

<sup>24</sup> Includes general responses indicating other Asian origins (e.g., "Asian") as well as more specific responses indicating other Asian origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Eurasian").

<sup>25</sup> Includes responses of "Polynesian," not otherwise specified.

<sup>26</sup> Includes general responses indicating Pacific Islands origins (e.g., "Pacific Islander") as well as more specific responses indicating Pacific Islands origins that have not been included elsewhere (e.g., "Tahitian").

## Appendix D: Countries of citizenship disseminated in the 2016 Census of Population

- Canada
- Other countries of citizenship
  - Americas
    - **North America**
      - United States<sup>1</sup>
    - **Central America**
      - Belize
      - Costa Rica
      - El Salvador
      - Guatemala
      - Honduras
      - Mexico
      - Nicaragua
      - Panama
    - **Caribbean and Bermuda**
      - Antigua and Barbuda
      - Bahamas
      - Barbados
      - Cuba
      - Dominica
      - Dominican Republic
      - Grenada
      - Haiti
      - Jamaica
      - Saint Kitts and Nevis
      - Saint Lucia
      - Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
      - Trinidad and Tobago
    - **South America**
      - Argentina
      - Bolivia<sup>2</sup>
      - Brazil
      - Chile
      - Colombia
      - Ecuador
      - Guyana
      - Paraguay
      - Peru
      - Suriname
      - Uruguay
      - Venezuela<sup>3</sup>
  - Europe
    - **Western Europe**
      - Austria
      - Belgium
      - France<sup>4</sup>
      - Germany
      - Liechtenstein
      - Luxembourg
      - Monaco
      - Netherlands<sup>5</sup>
      - Switzerland

- **Eastern Europe**
  - Belarus
  - Bulgaria
  - Czech Republic
  - Estonia
  - Hungary
  - Latvia
  - Lithuania
  - Moldova<sup>6</sup>
  - Poland
  - Romania
  - Russian Federation
  - Slovakia
  - Ukraine
- **Northern Europe**
  - Denmark<sup>7</sup>
  - Finland<sup>8</sup>
  - Iceland
  - Ireland<sup>9</sup>
  - Norway<sup>10</sup>
  - Sweden
  - United Kingdom - British citizen<sup>11</sup>
  - United Kingdom - dependencies and other<sup>12</sup>
- **Southern Europe**
  - Albania
  - Andorra
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - Croatia
  - Greece
  - Holy See (Vatican City State)
  - Italy
  - Kosovo<sup>13</sup>
  - Macedonia, Republic of<sup>14</sup>
  - Malta
  - Montenegro
  - Portugal
  - San Marino
  - Serbia<sup>15</sup>
  - Slovenia
  - Spain
- **Africa**
  - **Western Africa**
    - Benin
    - Burkina Faso
    - Cabo Verde
    - Côte d'Ivoire
    - Gambia
    - Ghana
    - Guinea
    - Guinea-Bissau
    - Liberia
    - Mali
    - Mauritania
    - Niger
    - Nigeria
    - Senegal

- Sierra Leone
    - Togo
  - **Eastern Africa**
    - Burundi
    - Comoros
    - Djibouti
    - Eritrea
    - Ethiopia
    - Kenya
    - Madagascar
    - Malawi
    - Mauritius
    - Mozambique
    - Rwanda
    - Seychelles
    - Somalia
    - South Sudan
    - Tanzania<sup>16</sup>
    - Uganda
    - Zambia
    - Zimbabwe
  - **Northern Africa**
    - Algeria
    - Egypt
    - Libya
    - Morocco
    - Sudan<sup>17</sup>
    - Tunisia
  - **Central Africa**
    - Angola
    - Cameroon
    - Central African Republic
    - Chad
    - Congo, Democratic Republic of the
    - Congo, Republic of the
    - Equatorial Guinea
    - Gabon
    - Sao Tome and Principe
  - **Southern Africa**
    - Botswana
    - Lesotho
    - Namibia
    - South Africa, Republic of
    - Swaziland
- **Asia**
- **West Central Asia and the Middle East**
    - Afghanistan
    - Armenia
    - Azerbaijan
    - Bahrain
    - Cyprus
    - Georgia
    - Iran<sup>18</sup>
    - Iraq
    - Israel
    - Jordan



- Kazakhstan
  - Kuwait
  - Kyrgyzstan
  - Lebanon
  - Oman
  - Qatar
  - Saudi Arabia
  - Syria<sup>19</sup>
  - Tajikistan
  - Turkey
  - Turkmenistan
  - United Arab Emirates
  - Uzbekistan
  - West Bank and Gaza Strip (Palestine)<sup>20</sup>
  - Yemen
- **Eastern Asia**
  - China, People's Republic<sup>21</sup>
  - Japan
  - Korea, North<sup>22</sup>
  - Korea, South<sup>23</sup>
  - Mongolia
  - Taiwan
- **Southeast Asia**
  - Brunei Darussalam
  - Burma (Myanmar)
  - Cambodia
  - Indonesia
  - Laos<sup>24</sup>
  - Malaysia
  - Philippines
  - Singapore
  - Thailand
  - Timor-Leste
  - Viet Nam
- **Southern Asia**
  - Bangladesh
  - Bhutan
  - India
  - Maldives
  - Nepal
  - Pakistan
  - Sri Lanka
- **Oceania**
  - Australia<sup>25</sup>
  - Fiji
  - Kiribati
  - Marshall Islands
  - Micronesia, Federated States of
  - Nauru
  - New Zealand<sup>26</sup>
  - Palau
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Samoa
  - Solomon Islands
  - Tonga
  - Tuvalu

- Vanuatu
- **Stateless<sup>27</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of the United States. This includes responses such as 'American Samoa,' 'Guam,' 'Northern Mariana Islands,' 'Puerto Rico,' 'United States Minor Outlying Islands,' 'Virgin Islands,' 'United States' and 'American dependency.' The official name of United States is United States of America.

<sup>2</sup> The official name of Bolivia is Plurinational State of Bolivia.

<sup>3</sup> The official name of Venezuela is Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

<sup>4</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of France. This includes responses such as 'French Polynesia,' 'French Guiana,' 'Guadeloupe,' 'Martinique,' 'Mayotte,' 'New Caledonia,' 'Réunion,' 'Saint Barthélemy,' 'Saint Martin (French part),' 'Saint Pierre and Miquelon,' 'Wallis and Futuna' and 'French dependency.'

<sup>5</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of Netherlands. This includes responses such as 'Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba,' 'Aruba,' 'Curaçao' and 'Sint Maarten (Dutch part)'.

<sup>6</sup> The official name of Moldova is Republic of Moldova.

<sup>7</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of Denmark. This includes responses such as 'Faroe Islands' and 'Greenland.'

<sup>8</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of Finland. This includes responses such as 'Åland Islands.'

<sup>9</sup> Ireland is also referred to as Republic of Ireland.

<sup>10</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of Norway. This includes responses such as 'Svalbard and Jan Mayen.'

<sup>11</sup> This includes responses such as 'British,' 'British citizen,' 'Britain,' 'Scotland,' 'Wales,' 'Northern Ireland,' 'Isle of Man,' 'Guernsey,' 'Jersey,' 'Sark' and 'Channel Islands.' The official name of United Kingdom is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

<sup>12</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of the United Kingdom. This includes responses such as 'Anguilla,' 'Bermuda,' 'British Indian Ocean Territory,' 'Cayman Islands,' 'Falkland Islands (Malvinas),' 'Gibraltar,' 'Montserrat,' 'Pitcairn,' 'Saint Helena,' 'Turks and Caicos Islands,' 'British Virgin Islands,' 'British dependency' and 'British Overseas citizenship.' This excludes responses of 'Scotland,' 'Wales,' 'Northern Ireland,' 'Isle of Man,' 'Guernsey,' 'Jersey,' 'Sark' and 'Channel Islands.' The official name of United Kingdom is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

<sup>13</sup> The official name of Kosovo is Republic of Kosovo.

<sup>14</sup> Macedonia, Republic of: known as the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by the United Nations and other international bodies.

<sup>15</sup> Serbia: excludes response of 'Kosovo.'

<sup>16</sup> The official name of Tanzania is United Republic of Tanzania.

<sup>17</sup> The full name of Sudan is the Republic of the Sudan.

<sup>18</sup> The official name of Iran is Islamic Republic of Iran.

<sup>19</sup> The official name of Syria is Syrian Arab Republic.

<sup>20</sup> This includes responses such as 'West Bank,' 'Gaza Strip' and 'Palestine.' West Bank and Gaza Strip are the territories referred to in the Declaration of Principles, signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1993. Palestine refers to pre-1948 British mandate Palestine.

<sup>21</sup> Includes responses of 'People's Republic of China,' 'Macao' and 'Hong Kong.' Macao and Hong Kong are special administrative regions of China.

<sup>22</sup> The official name of North Korea is Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

<sup>23</sup> The official name of South Korea is Republic of Korea.

<sup>24</sup> The official name of Laos is Lao People's Democratic Republic.

<sup>25</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of Australia. This includes responses of 'Cocos (Keeling) Islands,' 'Christmas Island' and 'Norfolk Island.'

<sup>26</sup> Includes dependencies or associated overseas territory of New Zealand. This includes responses such as 'Cook Islands,' 'Niue' and 'Tokelau.'

<sup>27</sup> Includes responses of 'Stateless' and 'Western Sahara.'

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